The

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

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Allenburys Current
Glycerine & Black Current
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A chemist recently wrote:—

"There is only one Glycerine and Black Currant Pastille worth selling—'Allenburys.'"

Undoubtedly a discriminate buyer, and one who understands the business value of a satisfied customer.

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Glycerine and Black are advertised extensively to the public.

Link up this advertising by displaying the attractive cut-out illustrated.

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PURE GLYCERINE & FRESH BLACK CURRANT JUICE



2 oz TINS 89 4 oz 1'3 8 oz 2'3





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Telegrams: "Greenburys Beth London"

A BIG EVENT FOR CHEMISTS— BONUS ON ASPRO' 5's

'ASPRO' progress continues. Again during the past financial year all sales records have been broken. In no small measure this is due to the support and co-operation given to our publicity by chemists who have made continuous and practical use of our window displays and sales aids. Economic considerations have, in the past, prevented us from giving a bonus on 'ASPRO' 5's. Increased sales, however, have considerably reduced our overheads so we are now happily in a position to satisfy the repeated requests of our chemist friends for a bonus on the Unstamped 'ASPRO' 3d. size. We therefore announce that

A BONUS OF HALF A DOZEN PACKETS OF 5's ON EACH HALF-GROSS ORDER IS NOW GIVEN ON THE SAME TERMS AS OTHER SIZES.

This makes the chemists' profit on 5's the same as on 10's. Order your 'ASPRO' now and take advantage of this valuable concession.

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HERE IS OUR CURRENT DISPLAY

Show it Continuously

Printed in full colours











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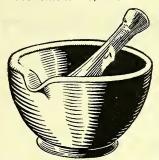
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ASPRO consists of the purest Acetytsalicytic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Made by ASPRO LTD., Slough, ENGLAND

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula





"Culpeper House

EVERY year witnesses new changes in the business of the Retail Pharmacist. Drug taking is on the down grade and increasing numbers of people are turning towards preventive methods in their struggle against ill-health.

The taking of Herbs for all kinds of troubles together with more careful and scientific dieting are undoubtedly foremost amongst the causes responsible for the ever decreasing turnover.

Bad trade and lack of money are not the real culprits—the fundamental cause is the change in the fashion of living of the majority of people in this country.

The Pharmacist is having to share his business with the Greengrocer and the Fruiterer.

Every newspaper, and countless weekly and monthly journals urge their readers to keep health through the eating of more fruit and vegetables.

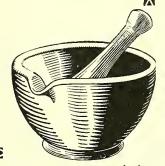
The wise Pharmacist will understand this sign of the times and will adjust his business accordingly. Many have done so already and have secured the profitable agency which The Society of Herbalists offers to Retail Pharmacists.

Many leading businesses all over the country are doing an increasing trade in the curative and cosmetic Herbal preparations made by The Society of Herbalists which is not only adding to their turnover but is attracting good class clients to their shops and at the same time is not clashing with any other of their usual lines.

The Society of Herbalists invite applications from leading Retail Pharmacists for the Culpeper Agency for their particular districts and will be pleased to send them full particulars of the terms on which their Agency is granted, together with details of the profit and advertising material which is sent with each order.

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Attract NEW BUSINESS to your SHOP

Display

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Formula of Juvigold

Colloidal Gold, Colloidal Platinum, Colloidal Palladium, Fresh Brain, Spinal Cord, Lung and Heart Extracts from healthy, young and vigorous animals, Lipoid Phosphorus, Lipoid Iron, Proteinic I odine, Lipoid Calcium

This new ductless gland Tonic is NOW IN GREAT DEMAND

Following the recent steady advance in the public knowledge and faith in scientific treatment of the Ductless Glands. Educational propaganda, Medical testimony, actual records of treatments, etc., have impressed upon your customers the great part which these glands play in the maintenance of general health and youthful vigour.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (Glycerine
and Blackcurrant Pastilles)Cover
Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd. (Corks) 12
Aspro, Ltd. (Aspro)Cover Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.
Col. Supp.
Cor. Supp.
Bailey, R., & Son, Ltd. ("Steraid" Dressings)xvi
Bandoeng Quinine Factories (Quinine
and Salts)iv
Bayer Products, Ltd. ('Luminal')
Agents)Leader Page
Bayer Products, Ltd. ('Luminal')
Leader Page
Beaucaire Laboratories (Dry Cleaning Fluid)xx
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (Ex-
tract of Malt with Parrish's Food) Leader Page
Benckiser, J. A. (Tartaric Acid, &c.) ii
Berdoe & Fish, Ltd. (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd. (Varalettes, &c.) 5
Blackwell, Hayes & Co., Ltd. (Gale-
nicals, &c.) iii
Blade Industries, Ltd. (Carnos Blades) 12
Blyton, Astley & Co., Ltd. (Lozenges,
&c.) xv
Brady & Martin, Ltd. (Galenicals, &c.) viii
British Celanese, Ltd. (Bottle Capping) xx
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The (Radio-Malt)Cover
British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.
(Mazda Lamps)
Buckley-Bowker Tablet Co Ltd
(Tablets, &c.)
Burall Bros. (D. & P. Service) xxii
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd. (Zotal Liniment)

Burrough, James, Ltd. (Alcohol) Leader Page
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Autumn Lines)
Cadbury Bros., Ltd. (Bourn-Vita) xiii
Caldicot Tin Stamping Works, Ltd. (Decorated Tins) xiv
Camwal, Ltd. (Table Waters) xv
Cephos, Ltd. (Headache Remedy) ix
Christy, T., & Co., Ltd. (Page-Barker Lotion, Co-re-ga)
Clark, S. F. (Valuer, &c.)Col. Supp.
Coates & Cooper, Ltd. (Forapin) ix
Demuth, R. (Frozoclone, &c.) 15
Denver Chem. Mfg. Co. (Anti- phlogistine) x
Dick, W. B., & Co., Ltd. (Liquid
Dick, W. B., & Co., Ltd. (Liquid Paraffin) viii Distillers Co., Ltd. (D.C.L. Yeast
Tablets) Xii
Dixor, Ltd. (Toilet Preparations) 14
Drake & Dahm (Translators), Ltd xxii
Dudley & Co., Ltd. (Ideal Counter Case)
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. (Hot Water Bottles)xix
Bottles)
Edwards Harlene, Ltd. (Hair Toilet Preparations)
Elfrida Perfumery Co. (Beauty Pre-
parations)9
Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd. (Corners Oils) vii
Fairy Dyes, Ltd. (Dyes) xiv
Fassett & Johnson, Ltd. (Sagradol) xv
Fecher, M. J., Ltd. (Amber Drop
Bottles, &c.)
(Fellows Syrup) x

103
Fennings, A. (Children's Cooling Powders)Leader Page
Ferris & Co., Ltd. (Nigroids) X
Fink, F., & Co. (Gums) xxii
Ford, Shapland & Co., Ltd. ("Sol-vo"
Toilet Paper) xvi
Freudentheil, Smith & Co. (C.L.O.) xv
Fromm, H. (Morfi Rubber Products, &c.)
Garfield Tea Co vii
Genatosan, Ltd. (Genozo Tooth Paste, &c.)Cover
General Electric Co., Ltd. (Gecoray Lighting) 22
General Surgical Co., Ltd. (Hypoder-
mic Syringes, &c.)xviii
George, Ernest J., & Co. (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp.
Gibbs, Antony, & Sons (Iodine) v
Grout & Co., Ltd. (Crêpe Bandages,
&c.)xvi, xxi Guyot-Guenin & Son (Tamar Indien
Grillon) viii
Hackett, S. E. (Film Overstocks) Col. Supp.
Halmagon Braud Tablets viii
Harris, Hart & Co., Ltd. (Glauber
Salts, &c.)iii
Hay, Wm., Ltd. (Perfumc, &c.) 14
Heward, R. H., Co. (Surgical Appli-
ances) xviii Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd. (Hot Water
Bottle Covers)xvi
Hobson, Trimble & Co., Ltd. (Feet Plaisters, &c.)
Holroyd's Oil and Ceresine Co., Ltd.
(Liquid Paraffin) X
(04)

MARK BISHOP LTD

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INDEX~c nt.
Hopkin & Williams, Ltd. (Chemicals) v Houbigant Perfumery (Christmas
Novelties)
Zinc) iv
Ibberson, G., & Co. (Razor Blades) 12
International Bottle Co., Ltd xxiii
International Chemical Co., Ltd.
('Pineate' Honey Syrup) 19
Jackson, E., & Co., Ltd. (Pastilles, &c.) v
Jeffreys, Miller, & Co., Ltd. (Malt
Extract and Combinations) 4
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. (Shop- fittings)
nttings)Con supp.
King, J. C., Ltd. (Showcards, &c.) xiv
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. (Precipi-
tated Chalk) xxii
Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co.,
Ltd. (Hot-Water Bottles) xvii
London College of Pharmacy
Low, Son & Haydon, Ltd. (Toilet Preps.) xxii
Trops,
McDonald Research Laboratories
(Shampoos) 2
Matthews & Wilson (1931), Ltd. (Pills,
&c.) vii
Matthews, D., & Son (Shopfittings) Col. Supp.
Maund, F., & Berg, E., Ltd. (Show-
cases)Col. Supp.
Mawson Filter Co. (Mawson Filters) xxii
Maxwell, Plaistowe & Co., Ltd. (San- dalwood Oil)ji
dalwood Oil)ii Methylating Co., Ltd. (Methylated
Spirit) vi

Middlesex Laboratory of Glandular Research, Ltd. (Juvigold)	
Research, Ltd. (Juvigold)	3
Midgley & Parkinson, Ltd. (Yeast	
Preps.)	xiv
Mitchell, N. W., & Snow, Ltd. (Corks)	xiv
Mysore, Trade Commissioner for, in	
London (Sandalwood Oil)	vi
Name of the Colonial Colonial	
Neill, J., & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd. (Manicure Files)	18
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk	10
Co. (Lactogen)	xii
Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.)Col. Si	ipp.
Perry & Hope, Ltd. (Phosphate of	
Soda)	XV
Pharmacal Laboratories, Ltd. (Iron-Ox	ix
Tablets) Pifco, Ltd. (Electric Fairy Lights)	12
Pitman, Sir Isaac, & Sons, Ltd. (Books)	XX
Poth, Hille & Co., Ltd. (Beeswax)	xi
	AI
Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists)	23
Prescott, A. (Cacao Butter, &c.)	vii
Proprietary Agencies, Ltd. ("Cali-	
Proprietary Agencies, Ltd. ("California Syrup of Figs")	7
Putnams Dependable Service (Chloro-	
zone)	XXII
Delejek Coole Co Ttd (Delineau	
Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd. (Delivery	20
Cycles) Reynolds & Branson, Ltd. (Surgical	
Sundries)	xxii
Roberts & Newton (Labels)	
Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co	XX
Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co Rooney, R. A., & Sons (Dental Plate	
Brush)	16
Rose, J. L., Ltd. (Pyrogallic Acid, &c.)	ii
Roura & Forgas (Quicksilver)	iv
C. H. D. I. D. W. M.	
Sadko Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Liquid Beauty Preparations)	16
Songers Itd (Clymiel Jelly)	Ω.

Scott & Turner, Ltd. (Andrews Liver	
Salt)	XV
Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition)	xxii
	xxii
Sharplin, W. J., Ltd. (Stoppers)	XX
Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Alkaloids)	iii
Society of Herbalists, Ltd., The (Culpeper Herbal Products)	
	1
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. (Sani-	
tary Towels)	xvi 24
South of England College of Pharmacy Speake, W. (Old Bottle Stocks) Col. Su	
Speer, W. R., & Son (Toothbrushes)	14
Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum)	xi
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd. (Elastic	AI
Hosiery)	viii
Swann, W. R., & Co., Ltd. ('Kleen'	
Razor Blades)	xxii
Tubble Diagon, Innin	
Tolkien, C., & Co., Ltd. (Vitamin	
Caramels)	6
Vinolia Co., Ltd. (Christmas Gifts)	11
Viscose Development Co., Ltd. (",Spon-	
tex " Sponge)	17
Walton, T. H., & Co., Ltd. (Com-	
	xxii
Warner, W. R., & Co., Ltd. (Vince	
Powder)	Xi
Westminster College of Pharmacy	24
Whitaker & Co. (Kendal), Ltd. (Packed	21
Goods, &c.)	21
Port, &c.)	xii
Wilson & Mansfield, Ltd. (Eucalyptus	All
Oil)	vi
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd. (Phar-	
maceuticals)	10
Yvonne, W. J., et Cie. (Toilet Pre-	
norations)	v v ii

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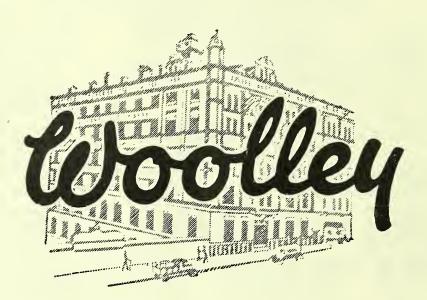


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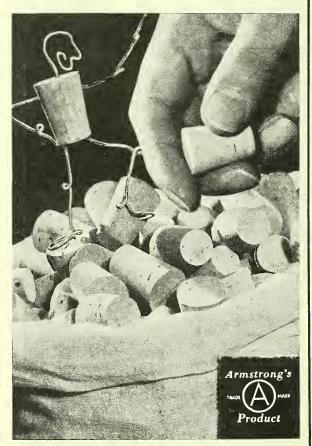
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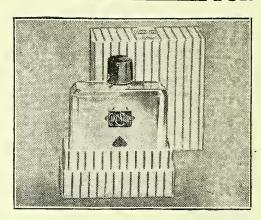
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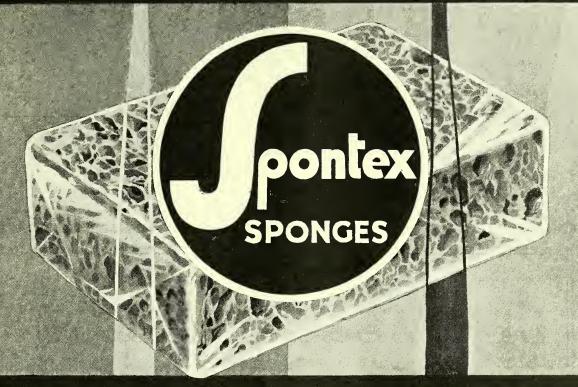
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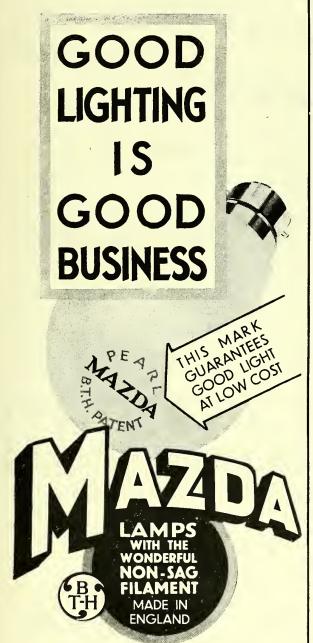
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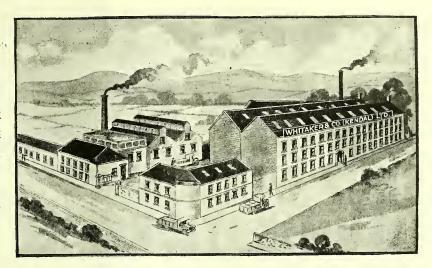


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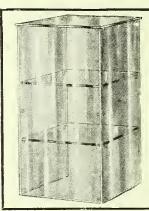
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Weekly Journal of Pharmacy, the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades

The official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in Overseas Dominions

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VOL. 121. NO. 2857 CONTENTS NOVEMBER 10, 1934						
Births 577 Business Changes 580 Coming Events 576 Control of Proprietary Medicines 571	Deaths	Leeds Dinner 570 Legal Reports 568 New Companies and Company News 569 News of the Week 563	Retrospect			
Correspondence: — Letters	Familiar Ailments—I. 572 Harrow Discussion 585 Information Department	Personalities 577 Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:— Council Meeting 586 Photographic Dealers' Association 573	Trade Marks			

News of the Week

Bicycle and Motor Cycle Show

The nineteenth International Bicycle and Motor Cycle Show opened at Olympia, London, W.14, on November 5 and closes on November 10. The Show was formally opened by the Minister of Transport. There is more to see at this exhibition than the uninitiated might suppose. The 156 stands are arranged on two floors, and the selection of delivery bicycles and box tricycles is varied enough to satisfy the most exacting visitor. The detachable sidecars simplify the problem of the trader who has not too much money to spend on his delivery service, because the sidecars make it possible for the man who has only a bicycle to adapt his machine and convert it cheaply into a goods carrier. Safety has been one of the principal aims in the design of these tradesmen's sidecars, and the makers claim that there is less likelihood of bottles being broken or articles being damaged when a fair load is placed on the machine. One of the most ingenious of these sidecar ideas is a third-wheel attachment which folds over the back wheel when the machine is not required for the delivery of goods. The cycle is thus converted back to a solo machine. Among the most attractive displays is that of the RALEIGH CYCLE Co., LTD. (29 and 152A). New Raleigh products include the Golden Arrow model, an 8-cwt. light delivery van, and a commercial chassis. The "Safety Seven" is of great interest to the motor cyclist, particularly the sidecar user. The Dawn model cycles will make an appeal to all who ride in towns or in busy areas on account of the low bottom bracket safety frame. Spring top saddles are fitted on most models, and chrome-plated spokes will interest overseas buyers from countries where plated parts are likely to

rust quickly. Other exhibitors known to our readers include the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., the James Cycle Co., and Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Brewers' Exhibition

Among the many trade exhibitions held in London one of the most comprehensive and important is that organised by the brewers. This exhibition was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N.I., on November 3 and is to close on November 9; the exhibition, as usual, seems to be attracting many visitors. For the first time in the history of the exhibition the brewing of beer was actually staged. In the entrance hall is what is described as the smallest operative brewing plant in the world, and beer actually brewed from this plant is on tap. The competitions, a popular feature of this exhibition, were well patronised; and some of the figures are interesting. For example, the beer entries reached a total of 818, the previous best being in 1930 when the entries totalled 808. Mineral water entries totalled over 280, as against 118 in 1932. A falling off, however, is evident in the cider classes, the entries being down by nearly half. A walk round the exhibition is not without interest to the chemist, as he can, for example, see the latest types of bottle-washing machinery, and many ingenious filling, closing and labelling plants. Other items of interest to the drug trade are malts, chemicals, essential oils, essences, syphons, signs, bottles, cash registers and advertising novelties.

A Fresh View of the Poisons Board

In a letter appearing in the issue of "The Independent" of November 3 Mr. F. D. Chambers, Nottingham, writes:-

" Perhaps one of the best examples of the way in which Government officials succeed in creating new jobs for themselves and thus preventing any reduction in taxation is the recently established Poisons Board. . . . When the Pharmaceutical Society received its charter from an economical Victorian Government it was made to pay for its privileges by supervising the sale of dangerous poisons. . . . Naturally, in the eyes of the new despotisms this was a terrible state of affairs, and so propaganda was set going to give the innocent politicians the idea that the sale of poisons was in a very 'unplanned' condition, and the public might at any time be poisoned in their beds. The general public was always nervous at the word 'poison,' and so the task was easy, neither evidence nor figures being necessary. The Pharmaceutical Society naturally agreed, because they were relieved of a very disagreeable and very expensive duty, although it must be borne in mind that they were the only experts in the country at the job. But to make doubly sure that no dangerous criticism came from that quarter a glittering 'inducement' of an additional income of some thousands of pounds per annum was given the Society by making it compulsory for every chemist to become a member. Could any plan be more well planned? The Pharmaceutical Society is in the delightful state of having more money than it knows what to do with, and being relieved of all its objectionable work! A new lot of safe and cushy jobs for officials! And the public to pay for the whole plan! Now comes the natural sequel. The new men, keen to show something for their salaries, have issued a proposed fresh set of regulations for the sale of poisons. . . . There has always been a vast amount of bunkum about the sale of poisons. Certain dangerous poisons, which can be used for murder or self-drugging, everyone agrees must be made more or less difficult to obtain. But acids, cleansing materials and ordinary medicines ought to be sold like razors and knives. . . Moreover, it is obvious to any but an official mind that to label all and every drug with the smallest potency 'Poison' can only result in the general public ceasing to be in the least alarmed at seeing the word on a label, and then it will have lost all its cautionary value. "

Visits to Works

About 100 members of the South-West London Chemists' Association visited the modern factory of Bourjois, Ltd., at Queen's Way, Croydon, on October 31. The party was conducted round by the sales manager, Mr. R. G. Pattinson, and Messrs. Cobban, Sawyer and Whittaker, who pointed out the interesting machines involved in the making and packing of soaps, creams and perfumes. The party was afterwards entertained to tea in the Aerodrome Hotel, after which Mr. H. G. Tibbett (vice-president of the Association) moved a vote of thanks to the directors, and Mr. F. G. Wells seconded. Mr. P. G. Pattinson (general manager) replied for Messrs. Bouriois.

A large party of students from the Halifax Technical College, in charge of Mr. W. Stansfield, M.Sc., visited the works and laboratories at Sovereign Street, Leeds, of Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Ltd., recently. They were conducted round the works in two parties by Mr. H. G. Bownian and Mr. J. F. Simon, Ph.C. They were shown large batches of extracts, syrups, ointments, emulsions, etc., in process; also a fine collection of materia medica. Great interest was displayed in the drug and spice-grinding department, with its very efficient and up-to-date battery of disintegrators, edge runners, etc. Free use was here made of the offer to add to their collections of materia medica specimens. The students next visited the drug storage department, where huge stocks are kept. Leaving Sovereign Street they were conducted to White Horse Street, where the offices, distributive warehouse, etc., are situate. Here they saw large tanks of the various oils used in the drug and other trades, also hundreds of various kinds of packed goods. Each department was explained to them by its own head. The students were then entertained to dinner, after which Mr. Stansfield proposed a vote of thanks, to which Mr. Simon replied.

The Royal Society

This year's awards of medals by the Royal Society include:—The Davy medal to Professor W. N. Haworth for his researches on the molecular structure of carbohydrates. The Darwin medal to Professor A. C. Seward in recognition of his work as a palæobotanist.

The following names have been put forward for election as officers for the ensuing year:—President, Sir Gowland Hopkins; Treasurer, Sir Henry Lyons; Secretaries, Sir Henry Dale and Sir Frank Smith; Foreign Secretary, Professor A. C. Seward.

Inquests

A verdict of "Suicide, with insufficient evidence to show state of mind," was recorded at Liverpool on October 31 on the body of William Alfred Turner, described as a chemist's clerk, who was found dead in bed. Professor J. E. W. McFall said Turner had died from potassium cyanide poisoning.

A verdict of "Suicide" was returned at a recent inquest at Tamworth on the body of Mark Tiso, who died as the result of drinking spirit of salt. The deputy coroner, in returning the verdict, said: "I do consider that spirit of salt should be scheduled as a poison and should be signed for. It is one of the commonest used and one of the most ghastly."

At Totnes, on October 29, an inquiry was held concerning the death of Mrs. Anstey, Seven Stars Hotel. Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., county analyst, said he found 12 gr. of sedormid in the stomach. There must have been at least four times as much in the body. This was a synthetic drug, and it belonged to a very treacherous group. The jury, after returning a "misadventure" verdict, entered a protest against the public sale of such tablets, and asked that it be reported to the proper quarter.

Bath

On October 31 a well-attended National Pharmaceutical Union district meeting was held at Bath. Mr. P. F. Rowsell (area representative on the Executive) took the chair and introduced Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary of the Union), who gave a survey of the draft Poisons List and of the responsibilities which would fall to the lot of the chemist when it finally became effective. He also answered criticisms and vigorously defended the actions of the pharmaceutical representatives on the Board. After replying to queries raised by Messrs. D. J. Williams, L. Jenkin, Moon, Luther Wilson, and Aspell, Mr. Mallinson gave an outline of the new clearance house scheme promoted by the N.P.U., emphasising the reasonable charge made for this service, and the considerable saving to chemists. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Rowsell and Mr. Mallinson, to which the latter briefly responded.

Blackburn

The North-East Lancashire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society met at Blackburn, on October 30, under the chairmanship of the president (Mr. C. Taylor). Mr. Thomas Hardy (a member of the Society's Council) gave an address on "Recent Pharmaceutical Activities." Mr. Hardy said that before a clear vision could be obtained of the activities of the Council it was essential that its duties, powers and limitations should be known and appreciated. During the last few years a higher standard of entrance examination had operated; and after April 1936 a certificate of matriculation or other examination admitting to a course for a degree at a university must include mathematics. Activities in the Society's educational system had been great. Post-graduate courses had been arranged at a time when it would be most opportune for provincial members to attend. He thought the total requirements for the new headquarters would not be far short of £150,000. The intention was to place on one side £10,000 per annum for several years to assist this fund. They were hoping that it would not be necessary to borrow money, and the Society were not wishful to incur more expense than was necessary. Answering questions, Mr. Hardy said many of the

failures in examinations were due to apprentices not being properly trained in the pharmacy. Mr. Hardy was heartly thanked on the proposition of Mr. Stevenson.

Exeter

The annual meeting of the Devon Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union was held at Exeter on October 31. The annual report and statement of accounts were adopted. Officers were elected as follows:—Chairman, Mr. J. W. Lake; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. J. Merrifield; Treasurer, Mr. W. R. B. Arnold; Secretary, Mr. F. Southerden; Auditor, Mr. J. Harris; Committee, Messrs. F. E. Battershill, W. C. Bennett, G. A. Clarke, M. T. Foster, A. T. Hayward, A. C. Milton, I. R. Phillips, P. F. Rowsell and G. P. Worth. Mr. F. March reported on the annual conference of representatives, held in London, and questions followed. Mr. P. F. Rowsell was re-elected as local P.A.T.A. secretary. The sum of £5 58, was voted to the Society's Benevolent Fund, and a like sum to the Orphan Fund.

Great Yarmouth

The annual meeting of the Lowestoft and Yarmouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on November 1. Mr. C. A. Noble (a member of the Society's Council), who attended in place of Mr. T. Marns, gave a lecture on "The Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Draft Regulations." Mr. Noble said that the Poisons Board were responsible for the List, and that all recommendations would be carefully investigated. He explained that the main parts which affected retail pharmacy were (1) poisons sold by registered pharmacists and (2) those sold by listed sellers. Poisons to be sold by listed sellers would be very limited. He referred to the clause which allowed listed sellers to sell strong solutions of lysol, formaldehyde and iodine, and he hoped the Board would consider recommendations sent to them. In conclusion, Mr. Noble stated that the new regulations represented a thorough overhaul of pharmaceutical legislation. The chairman then opened the meeting for discussion. Mr. Corkhill (Lowestoft) and Mr. Hannant (Gorleston) asked several questions. It was decided to send the following resolutions to the Pharmaceutical Society:—"That this Branch views with great concern the fact that the proposed poisons Regulations permit the sale and labelling of solutions of lysol of any strength less than 50 per cent. by listed sellers and also tincture of iodine less than 3 per cent. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: —Chairman, Mr. E. King (Great Yarmouth); Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. F. Cole (Lowestoft); Secretary, Mr. R. C. Hannant (Gorleston); Auditor, Mr. Jeeves (Lowestoft). Mr. Jeeves moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Noble for his lucid address.

Kingston-on-Thames

The opening meeting of the session of the Thames Valley District Pharmacists' Association was held at Kingston-on-Thames on October 30, when Mr. H. N. Linstead (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) addressed the members on "The Poisons Regulations." In opening his address Mr. Linstead briefly referred to the composition of the Poisons Board. The List and Rules, as issued, were published for criticism by those who would be affected by them. He impressed upon the meeting that the pharmacist, as the authorised seller of poisons, need have no fear of the Regulations provided he carried on his business in a workmanlike manner, although, at first glance, the Rules appeared to be very complicated and difficult to understand. Part I of the List restricted sales by retail to chemists, and only those substances in Part II could be sold by listed sellers of poisons; both the Lists were subject to certain exemptions. Part I of the First Schedule was equivalent to the old Part I. In the Second Schedule the Board had included certain substances such as thyroid gland which had to be labelled with special cautionary labels. As to dispensing and counter pre-

scribing, so long as a copy was made in the prescription book, no special record or labelling was required. The distinctive label with the word "Poison" on a red or other ground was necessary only in ordinary retail sales of First Schedule poisons. On the question of containers, the Board were endeavouring by the Rules to standardise the type of poison bottle to be used for all poisons; this would inevitably do away with fancy poison bottles. On the matter of storage, the Regulations were wide in their requirements. Replying to questions, Mr. Linstead said that no special restrictions had so far been placed on the barbiturates by the Board. Referring to the exclusion of aspirin from the List, he reminded the meeting that although there had been poisoning by this drug, it was chiefly by suicides who usually took about fifty tablets. Among those who took part in the discussion were Messrs. Tims, Cherry, Howells, Higgs, Wright and Harrison.

London

A course of three lectures on "The Colloid Chemistry of India-Rubber" will be given at University College, London, W.C.1, by Professor H. Freundlich at 5.30 p.m. on Fridays, November 16, 23 and 30. Admission free, without ticket.

A joint meeting of the Western (London) Pharmacists' Association and National Association of Women Pharmacists was held on October 31. The address was given by Dr. J. Stanley White, who took as his subject "The Endocrine Glands." In the course of his remarks Dr. White discussed the advances which have been made in gland therapy since its introduction some forty years ago. With the aid of a series of remarkable lantern slides he traced the development of endocrinology, referring in detail to the thyroid, the parathyroids, thymus, suprarenal, pituitary, pineal and sex glands. He made the interesting observation that the anterior pituitary would appear to be the "leader in the endocrine orchestra." Dr. White concluded his remarks with the suggestion that a study of the hormones might quite well furnish us with a clue to malignant disease. The lecture was listened to with rapt attention, and several in the audience spoke in appreciation of Dr. White's instructive and interesting discourse. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer brought the meeting to a close.

Manchester

Councillor J. C. Kidd has been re-elected to Manchester City Council for the Cheetham Hill ward.

A letter appeared in a local newspaper recently controverting an erroneous statement that Manchester had not had, for half a century at least, any considerable manufacture of glassware. The writer of the letter stated that fifty years ago there were in and around the city eight glassworks, each employing about 200 people, besides one at St. Helens, one at Newton-le-Willows and various others.

The Manchester Cancer Committee has been investigating "mule and spinners' cancer," and a report of its work has been published as an addendum to the annual report of the medical officer of health for Manchester. A specification for a "safe" oil has been based on the physical characteristics of the oil. The specification is:

—"Mule spinning mineral lubricating oils should have a refractivity below 5,520 when the specific gravity is above 985, or a refractivity below 5,550 when the specific gravity is below 895. In calculating the refractivity of any oil the density at 60 deg. F. is used." Everyone will welcome the possibility of minimising the risk of contracting this form of cancer.

A joint meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in the Victoria Hotel, Deansgate, on November 1, Mr. J. H. Franklin, Ph.C., in the chair. The principal speaker was Mr. C. E. Corfield, B.Sc., editor of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1934, who gave a description of the book. Mr. Corfield said that many important changes had been made in this standard book of reference. He dealt with a long list of mono-

graphs, pointing out the reasons why various changes were considered necessary. The general descriptive matter relating to the source, chemical and physical properties was dealt with. The eight monographs on serums, he said, gave some very useful information. He had a sly dig at the Poisons Board on oil of tansy. He explained that the compilers had not wasted any space, while nothing of importance was omitted.

The chairman said they would all agree that Mr. Corfield had given them some very useful information regarding this interesting and necessary volume. They owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Corfield for the admirably concise manner in which he had given them that information. Questions were asked on a large number of subjects. One member said that, although he had criticised the accuracy of some of the contents of this new Codex, he must pay a tribute to the handsome appearance of the volume. He could imagine an analyst taking this imposing volume to court with him and telling the Bench that this is his standard: that would ensure a favourable verdict. (Laughter.) Mr. Corfield briefly replied. Mr. H. Brindle, B.Sc., in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Corfield, said they greatly appreciated the time and trouble Mr. Corfield had expended.

Nottingham

The members of the Nottingham and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held the first bridge and whist drive of the season on October 25. There was a good attendance. The bridge prizes were won by Mrs. T. Freeman, Mrs. Islip and Mr. C. E. Reynolds, and those for whist by the Misses Moss and Abbott and Mrs. A. E. Turner. They were distributed by the wife of the chairman (Mrs. F. A. Bates).

Oldham

A meeting of the Oldham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and Oldham and District Chemists' Association was held recently, Mr. G. F. Anderton in the chair. Mr. J. H. Franklin (a member of the Poisons Board) gave an address on "The Pharmacy and Poisons Act," and Mr. A. A. Dick (a member of the Society's Council) spoke on "Things I Foresee in the Future of Pharmacy." Questions were asked by Messrs. Whitehead, Parkinson, Davies, Thompson, Lees and Gartside (Oldham) and Councillor Whalley (Hyde). Mr. N. Jones moved a vote of thanks to the speakers. After tea the party reassembled in the Masonic Hall, where a whist drive and dance was held. The prize-winners at whist were Mrs. Deebank, Miss Newby, Mrs. Jacques, Mr. J. C. Spensley, Mr. W. Gartside, Mr. F. Moorhouse. During the supper interval Mr. J. F. Anderton was invested with a president's medallion by Mr. J. Lees, the oldest member of the Association, who called to mind the formation of the Association twenty-eight years ago.

Portsmouth

Further accommodation for the pharmacy department at the Portsmouth Municipal College has become necessary if the requirements of the Pharmaceutical Society and London University are to be met with regard to the continued recognition of the higher pharmacy course, and the College Governors have been forced to consider how best to meet the situation. The pharmacy department has been so successful that the Governors feel that the withdrawal of the recognition would be a great disadvantage to Portsmouth, but Councillor F. Beddow, D.Sc., stated at the October meeting of the Education Committee that the Governors were having difficulty in finding places for students. The Committee's architect has been instructed to proceed with plans for new classrooms for training college students at the Milton Hostel grounds, and it is hoped that the new buildings will be completed by the end of the present session.

Miscellaneous

THEFT.—The premises of Mr. R. A. Neville, chemist and druggist, Cowley Road, Oxford, were broken into recently and a sum of money was stolen.

FIVE-DAY WEEK.—Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., have notified their employees at their Nottingham works and offices that the experimental five-day week without reduction of pay, introduced for the summer months on May I, has proved so successful that it will be continued indefinitely.

IN THE COURTS.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, recently, Frederick Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., manufacturing chemists, were the defendants in an action brought by Alfred Rowntree & Sons, Ltd., Caversham, to recover damages in respect of a solution of caustic soda which, it was stated, was deficient in strength. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs in the sum of £292, with costs.

Poison-licence applications.—Mr. F. J. Locke, florist, Broadstairs, has applied to the Kent County Council for a licence to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.—The Southern Counties Agricultural Trading Society, Ltd., Winchester, have applied to the Hants Council Council for similar licences in respect of their premises at Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Bishops Waltham, Havant, New Milton, Petersfield, Romsey, Stockbridge and Whitchurch.

Public Health Congress and Exhibition.—The Public Health Exhibition, held biennially, which opens at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N.1, on November 19, is associated with a Congress held in the same building. The Congress is to be presided over by the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young, Minister of Health. Among the subjects for discussion are "National Water Policy" (November 22). The Secretary, 13 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, will supply any information required.

The Royal Institution.—The managers of the Royal Institution have agreed to co-operate with the Council of the British Science Guild in the arrangement of a further programme of four lectures. The programme is as follows:—November 21, Mr. C. C. Paterson on "The Liberation of the Electron: Its Industrial Consequences"; December 12, Dr. G. W. C. Kaye on "Sound and Noise"; February 6, 1935, Prof. C. H. Desch on "The Microscope and the Metal Industries"; March 6, 1935, Prof. Sir Frederick Keeble on "The Fertility of the Earth."

Scottish Notes

Brevities

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held in Glasgow during the first week of July 1935. The delegates will be accorded a civic reception on July 2.

Scotia (23/10) writes:—"Your report of the Southport meeting (C. & D., October 20, p. 480) and Mr. Dick's address has given lively satisfaction in Scotland. We are sure that the champion of freedom will stick to his guns."

Efforts are being made through the Press and otherwise to discover the recipe for heather ale. This beverage was at one time exceedingly popular in Scotland. Heather tops, honeycomb, and balm or yeast were constituents, but there were other ingredients.

A correspondent (22/10) writes:—"Considerable annoyance is being caused to panel chemists in certain areas owing to delay in the payment of their accounts. A system ensuring payment by the first of the month following that in which the forms are sent to the insurance committee would be welcome and would not appear to be unreasonable. At present many chemists have to wait three months or even longer."

The recovery of an eighteenth-century insurance tablet from the wall of the premises occupied by Galloway & Co., chemists, Castle Street, Inverness, recalls the primitive means of fire prevention that obtained before the establishment of municipal fire brigades. When fire insurance was in its infancy it was the custom for a tablet to be placed in a prominent position on every building covered by fire insurance. The tablet recovered in Inverness is believed to be the last one in the town.

Irish Notes

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The following were the successful candidates in the October Assistants' examination held by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (arranged alphabetically):—Patrick Crowe, Margaret Duffy, Kevin Gowan, Kathleen Humphries, Eibhlin Maire Morrissey and William Thom.

Brevities

Mr. S. Crosse, Ph.C., Annacarty, is opening a business in Tipperary.

Mr. G. Rush, Ph.C., has opened a new pharmacy at 79 John Street, Kilkenny.

Mr. J. C. Monahan, Ph.C., has opened a medical hall at 29 Abbey Street, Ennis.

Mr. John Cahill, who was admitted a solicitor recently, is a son of Mr. James Cahill, M.P.S.I., Castlebar.

Commandant D. Stapleton, of the Free State Army, who was formerly a chemist in Kilkenny, has been appointed to the chair of Forensic Ballistics in the New Civic Guard College in Dublin.

Messrs. A. S. Davidson (May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.), R. Knight (Hugh Moore & Alexanders, Ltd.), and R. McAdoo (Cork Chemical & Drug Co., Ltd.) have been appointed to represent the employers on the new packing trade board of the Irish Free State.

In the report of the annual meeting of the Dublin and Provincial Retail Drug Association which appeared in the C. & D., October 27, p. 527, Mr. J. A. O'Rourke was inadvertently reported as proposing a resolution that he be co-opted a member of the special committee appointed to deal with wholesale trading. The motion to co-opt Mr. O'Rourke was moved by Mr. J. J. Roche.

The motion to set up the special committee was moved by Mr. O'Rourke.

Belfast

The report of Mr. J. H. Totton (city analyst), presented to Belfast Corporation on November 1, shows that during the quarter ended September 30, 496 samples were examined, including aspirin tablets, Parrish's syrup, citrate of magnesia, Epsom salts, cod-liver oil, olive oil and vinegar. All were found to be genuine.

At Belfast Corporation meeting, on November 1, the Education Committee reported that they had had under discussion the question of appointing a lecture demonstrator in the Chemistry Department of the Municipal College of Technology. It was resolved that Miss Ruth J. W. Barry, B.Sc., Ph.C., a former student of the College, be appointed to the position for one year. The decision was confirmed. Mr. Samuel Ernest Taylor was appointed student assistant in the pharmacy section of the Chemistry Department.

The annual dance of the chemistry and pharmacy students of the Belfast Municipal College of Technology was held on October 31. Over 300 people attended and danced to the music of Sibbald Treacey's band. Among those present were Major R. Stanley (Director of Education), Mr. Fred Storey (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland), who was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Storey, and Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick (secretary of the Society). The master of ceremonies was Dr. E. M. Reid. The arrangements were made by Professor Wren, Dr. R. Burrows, Dr. E. M. Reid, Miss R. Barry, Miss P. Standfield, Messrs. W. J. W. Crawford, W. White, J. Bunting, and R. Spence (assistant secretary). The decoration scheme was in the hands of Mr. C. W. Young and Mr. E. Taylor. Mrs. Wren received the guests and distributed the prizes.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

The Wholesaler

who discussed the Draft Poisons List and Rules in your issue of November 3 (p. 552) has covered the very extensive ground fairly and in some detail. Although, admittedly, there will be a good deal of alteration of labels in the wholesale trade, the upheaval will not be worse than that which followed the Labelling of Poisons Order. Intelligent anticipation will go a long way towards smoothing the rough places between the present and the suggested Poisons List. I do not think that the expression, "Food," means such proprietary articles as are described by "Wholesaler," but such goods as flour in sacks, vegetables and anything of a perishable nature likely to be contaminated. I doubt, when the full implications of this section of the Poisons Rules are understood, whether the wholesale druggist will be affected to any great extent by the sections dealing with transport. The remarks on Rule 3 imply that the requirements as to labelling are going to prove very difficult indeed for the manufacturer; but I cannot see why, if he has not done his obvious (although perhaps not statutory) duty in the past, he should be held up as an object of pity now. He is only required to do what wholesale druggists have been doing, and willingly doing, since the 1868 Act came into force.

Very Naive

are some of the remarks by the Federation of Grocers' Associations on the draft Poisons List and Rules (p. 553). I am particularly struck with the comment that five persons made purchases of lysol from chemists and no remarks were made as to its danger, therefore a grocer could just as well have sold it as a chemist. Quite apart from the legal right of the chemist to sell this, there is a vast difference between a member

of the public purchasing lysol from a place where he knows from experience that poisons and remedies which require care in taking them, are sold and a grocer's shop, which is associated in the minds of the public with food. There is a humorous touch in the remark that it is too much to expect an applicant for permission to sell Part II poisons to name these poisons, as he may not know them; it should be sufficient to obtain permission to sell. This, surely, is a very candid admission of ignorance. If the statements made concerning the sale in the past by grocers and others of poisons which come within the present Schedule are correct, there seems no doubt that offences against the existing Pharmacy Acts have been committed by such traders in the past, a reason why the new Act should tighten up the conditions under which poisons are to be sold in the future.

The Meetings

of the Executive and members of the National Pharmaceutical Union (p. 546) were marked, as usual, by the number of resolutions brought forward and the variety of subjects that got as far as a discussion. I am entirely in favour of the resolution put forward by two branches that no member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should be at the same time a member of the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union (or—I would add—of the P.A.T.A.); I am sorry the resolution was lost, and I hope that it will be put forward again. The resolution passed by the Conference on packed pharmaceuticals was an important one, although whether it can be carried out is another matter. Few members of the N.P.U., I think, would care to sink their individuality in favour of such a mass-produced package. The publicity scheme was dropped, not without many expressions of regret. The special sign, I note, is not to be used for the present.

Legal Reports

Order by Consent.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on October 30, before Mr. Justice Bennett, an order by consent was made in the case of Mayer & Phelps, Ltd., v. Mawson & Proctor, Ltd., for an injunction restraining the defendants, their servants and agents, from infringing the plaintiffs' registered trade mark "Chiron," No. 40184, registered in respect of surgical instruments, and for the costs of the proceedings. There was an undertaking by the defendants to erase the offending mark from all infringing articles in their possession or under their control.

Substantial Damages Awarded.—In the Bench Division of the High Court, London, on November 7, Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury concluded the hearing of an action brought by Mr. Oberto Braga, importer of resin and other products, carrying on business in Mincing Lane, E.C.3, to recover damages for alleged slander from the defendant, Mr. Albert James Wuertz-Field, Dominion House, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. Mr. Braga, a Swiss by birth, it was stated, came to this country first in 1910, and after the war was interested in a process for extracting oil from nuts. He was also associated in business with the defendant, Mr. Wuertz-Field. Mr. Braga complained that on April 19, 1933, at the defendant's office, Mr. Wuertz-Field "falsely and maliciously" said to Mr. Boris Alexandre Christoff and Mr. Antoine Kojouharoff about plaintiff words implying that the latter had been guilty of dishonest trade practices. At the time Mr. Braga said he was negotiating with a view to associating in business with Mr. Christoff's firm, but owing to the statements of Mr. Wuertz-Field the negotiations fell through. Mr. Wuertz-Field denied uttering the words attributed to him, but said that any words he did use were true in substance and in fact. The defendant also pleaded that he was not aware of the plaintiffs' business negotiations with Mr. Christoff. The jury found in favour of Mr. Braga, awarding him £1,200 damages, and his lordship entered independent accordingly. entered judgment accordingly, with costs.

Lysol Solution.—At Edinburgh Sheriff Court, on October 31, before Sheriff Jameson, The Regal Household Manufacturing Co., Manchester; James Peter Daly, wholesale general merchant, Edinburgh; David Adamson, commercial traveller, Edinburgh; Robert L. Cochrane, ironmonger, Edinburgh; Andrew Gowans, ironmonger, Leith; Edith M. B. Fleming, hardware merchant, Edinburgh; Margaret Pentland, ironmonger, Edinburgh; and Isabella C. Gray, newsagent, Edinburgh, were charged with contravention of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, Section 2 (2), and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Section 5, by having sold as lysol a solution labelled "British Lysol" in large type on the carton and "Lysol" in large letters with the word "Solution" in small letters underneath on the bottle, and having failed to label the bottle when selling retail with the name and address of the seller. The respondents all pleaded "Guilty" with the exception of Edith M. B. Fleming, who, through an agent, asked for one week's delay,

which was granted.

Mr. A. Dallas, W.S., who appeared for the Regal Household Manufacturing Co., said that his clients pleaded "Guilty" to a technical offence. As the manufacturers of the article, they took full responsibility for any irregularities. They had no intention to deceive. The real offence was that they had omitted to put the word "solution" on the carton. Had they done so, there would have been no offence. The bottle quite clearly had the words "Lysol Solution" and, so far as the bottle was concerned, there was no offence. They did not do anything to deceive and did not think they did deceive anyone. It was an innocent mistake not putting the word "Solution" both on the carton and on the bottle. No objection was taken to the bottle, and that was what anyone would look at. The Sheriff: You would not see the bottle when buying. Mr. Dallas said he admitted that, but the carton was merely a

wrapper. It might have been sold without the wrapper, and then there would have been no offence. They inadvertently omitted to put on the word "Solution," and that was a very technical charge.

STATEMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION

Mr. Adair, Procurator Fiscal, said he regarded this as a very serious offence. Lysol itself had a definite position in the British Pharmacopæia and contained 50 per cent. of cresol, and as such it fell within Part II of the Poisons Schedule, and could only be sold by a qualified chemist. That meant that lysol was very definitely controlled and was in the hands of people who had a knowledge of the necessity for such control. The article sold here was a very different thing. It was labelled "Lysol Solution," with the word "Lysol" in large letters; and that was done for one purpose only, namely, to deceive the public into thinking that they were purchasing what was genuine lysol. Any ordinary person purchasing this article undoubtedly was made to understand that he was purchasing lysol. The word "solution" had merely been added to get round the recognised name, lysol.

Mr. Adair said he was dealing in this charge with the carton and not with the bottle. He did not for a moment admit that there was no offence in the case of the bottle, and he might have something to say to these people about that if the practice continued. They were dealing with what purported to be a sale of lysol which contained 50 per cent. of cresol, whereas this article sold as "British Lysol" contained less than 3 per cent. of cresol. There could be little doubt as to the reason for all this. The parties came down to this low percentage to escape the restrictions applicable to a scheduled poison, so that it might be sold by any person. They had called upon various traders, ironmongers and suchlike, and had induced them to take it and make window displays of it in the carton, so that the public were deceived into believing that they were purchasing genuine lysol. This was a danger to the public which he desired to stress. On the one hand, the public, believing the desired to stress. lieving they were purchasing lysol, diluted it as directed, with the result that they were using a liquid which was quite ineffective as a disinfectant or antiseptic. On the other hand, persons using this solution and then pur-chasing genuine lysol from the chemist, and using it in the same way, might be in danger of poisoning or might suffer from the corrosive action of the lysol.

JUDGMENT

The Sheriff: As has been said by the Procurator Fiscal and I endorse what he has said—the Poisons Acts Regulations must be enforced. The general public know that lysol is a poison; indeed, it has become popular as a means of committing suicide. If traders sell these things they must either make themselves acquainted with the Regulations as chemists are compelled to do, or suffer the penalty. To plead ignorance is of no avail. The law enforces these Regulations very stringently on chemists, and no excuse is taken from them if they say they did not know. I am of opinion that we must have regard to the first impression made on the purchaser by seeing the wording on the carton as "British Lysol," and I must impose a penalty of £20.

In the case of James Peter Daly, Mr. T. J. Addly, S.S.C., said that his client was a wholesaler who had distributed the article to the retail parties who were appearing. In mitigation, he suggested that under the Merchandise Marks Act no offence was committed if the person took all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against the Act. The Sheriff: Had he looked at the carton he would have seen that the word "Solution" did not appear and that his answer was, therefore, unsatisfactory in respect that his answer contradicted the fact that the word "Solution" did not appear on the carton. Mr. Addly said that when these articles were purchased by the wholesaler from the

等地震地震,是不是不是一种,这种人的,这种人的,这种人的,我们是一个人的,我们是一个人的,我们也是一

maker they were packed in shallow boxes and were sold without being taken out, so that his client would not see the actual wording on the carton. Mr. Adair said this man's traveller went round taking a sample carton with him which was shown to the retail merchants, and they were thereby induced to stock the article and make a window display. The article was not sent out in unopened boxes as suggested by the defence. The sheriff said in this case the penalty would be £5.

In the case of the commercial traveller, Mr. David

In the case of the commercial traveller, Mr. David Adamson, the sheriff said he thought this was a case in which he would dismiss the accused with an admonition.

In the case of Mr. Andrew Gowans, Mr. David Miller, S.S.C., said his client had no idea of deceiving the public and, so far as the sale of the article labelled "British Lysol" on the carton was concerned, he was really a victim and he thought that he should be let off for that part of the offence. He had to admit, however, that he was guilty of having failed to put his name and address on the label. Mr. Adair said these parties had purchased from Mr. Daly's traveller. Such persons really ought not to enter upon a business of this kind, because they were ignorant of the Regulations. The sheriff said in this case the penalty would be £1 ros. In the cases of Robert L. Cochrane, Margaret Pentland and Isabella C. Gray, the Sheriff imposed a penalty of £1 ros.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

J. Chomski, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £200. Objects: To carry on business in toilet requisites and chemical dealers, etc. R.O.: 151 Dulwich Road, S.E.

BAKER'S PURE DRUG COMPANY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 913A Garratt Lane, Tooting, S.W.17.

H. H. & L. Gee, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital froo. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: Moston Lane, Manchester.

G. P. K. CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, gases, drugs, medicines, etc. R.O.: 5/11 Theobalds Road, W.C.1.

Bryce Weir, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in paints, varnish, enamel, etc. Solicitors: Claude Barker & Sykes, 3 and 4 Market Chambers, Enfield.

E. WILLOUGHBY WILLIAMS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical and general chemists and opticians, etc. R.O.: 646 Washwood Heath Road, Ward End, Birmingham.

PROUT & HARSANT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of patent medicines now carried on by Prout & Harsant at 37 Red Lion Street, W.C.I. R.O. 8 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.

Douglas G. Cooper, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the business of chemists, druggists, and opticians now carried on by Douglas G. Cooper, Walter C. Cooper and Leonard R. Cooper at 31 High Street, Wealdstone, as "Douglas G. Cooper."

MIDWAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in oils, paints, disinfectants, chemicals, toilet preparations, patent and proprietary articles, etc. R.O.: 176 Bedford Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough.

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Cornforth, Ltd., for the acquisition of the business of the Pharmaceutical Corporation, Ltd., at 39-40 Aldersgate Street, E.C. R.O.: 4-6 Copthall Avenue, E.C.2.

Stock Exchange Prices

JEOCK Exchange	1 7100		
£1 shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 29, 1933	Sept.28, 1934	Oct. 31, 1934
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord	s. d. 25 0 22 9	s. d. 26 o 20 9	s. d. 2I 3 22 3
Deferred # I	11 6 11 3	9 o 16 6	9 0 16 0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pref Beechams Pills, Deferred 5s. shares Benger's Food, Ord	— 42 0	2I 3 42 6	20 3 42 6
Benzol & By Products cum. part. Pref. Berger (Lewis) & Sons, Ord.	2 6 35 6	3 0 4 5 0	2 6 45 0
Blundell Spence & Co Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref.	14 3 16 9	19 0 21 3	19 0 21 3
Boots Pure Drug, Ord. 5s. shares Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	39 6 29 9	47 3 30 0	45 0 30 3
Borax Colsold., Dfd. Ord	27 3 12 3	27 9 12 0	28 0 11 6
Bovril, 6% Pref	27 3 26 3 27 6	26 6 27 3 20 6	27 6 27 6
British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares	27 6 3 0	3 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
British Drug Houses, The, Ord British Glues & Chemicals, 4s. Ord	22 3 3 9	3 9	19 6 3 10½
British Oxygen, Ord.	42 0 47 3	42 0 82 6	41 9 84 0
British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Pref. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ord	5 0 15 3	2 3 2I 0	2 6 20 6
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord	7 0	6 3 37 6	105 o 6 3
Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ord. Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	30 0 27 0	37 6 30 0	40 9 29 3
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s	3 6 2 1 3	6 o 25 o	5 0 25 3
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value) Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord.	\$ 79	\$100	\$ 103
6s. 8d. shares cum. part. Pref.	1 9 4 4 ½	3 3 5 0	3 3 5 0
", ", 6% cum. part. Pref. Field (J. C. & J.), Ord Galloway (P. H.), Ord. 2s	3 0	23 6 3 6	23 6 3 6
Genatosan, Ltd., rs Gossage (William), 6½% Pref	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	26 0 5 7½	26 6 5 3
Grout & Co., Ord	28 6	29 3 18 0	29 3 17 9 0 6
Hodders, Ord. 1s Ilford, Ltd., Ord	0 10½ 26 3	0 7½ 27 6	27 0
,, 6% Pref Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref	26 0 30 I ¹ / ₂	25 3 33 3	26 o 32 6
,, ,, Ord ,, Defd. 10s	32 3 9 0	37 0 9 1½	35 o 9 o
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref	6 3	17 6 3 9	17 6 4 3 92 6
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref ,, ,, ,, 20% Pref Levis & Burrous Ord.	96 3 62 6	91 3 97 6	102 0
rever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref 8% Pref	28 1½ 29 6	3I 0	31 6 31 7½
Lewis & Dullows, Old	63 o 27 6	7 3 0 30 0	72 0 27 6
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5	£1178	£10½	21 3 £10½
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref Nathan J. (Glaxo) 7% Pref 8% Prefd. 108	1 3 19 3	I 0 2I 0	I 3 22 0
,, ,, ,, Ord. is	5 3	10 3	10 0 1 6
Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons), 8%	£104	£109	£1 0 9
cum. partic. Ord Reckitt & Sons, Ord	2I 0 105 0	23 6 110 0	23 9 109 9
Salt Union, Ord. Sangers, Ord. 5s. "Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Pref.	38 9 17 0	20 0	38 9 20 6
Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref	31 3 31 6	31 Io2	32 6
	63 0	68 3	70 6
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref. Taylors Cash Chemists (Lon.), 1s. Defd. Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, Pref.	25 0	26 0 0 7½	25 0 0 6
Ord.	9 0	7 3	6 3 0 7½
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt.	£106	£105	£106
Deb. Stk., f100 Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref Virol, Ltd., Ord	24 3 28 9	25 0 26 6	26 3
	26 6 17 6	26 3 19 7½	26 3 25 6 19 6
7% Pref	27 3	27 9 19 6	27 6 19 9
Wright, Layman & Umney (1932), 7% cum. Pref.	25 0	25 0	24 6
Yorkshire Indigo & Col. Dyers, 5s. Ord	0 9	0 9	0 9
		- 3	

Leeds Chemists' Annual Dinner

HE annual joint dinner arranged by the Leeds and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Leeds Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union took place on October 3r at the Hotel Metropole, when Mr. J. H. Gough (chairman of the Society's Branch) presided over an excellent attendance. The guests included Mr. John Keall (president of the Society) and Mrs. Keall, Mr. E. A. Atkins (chairman of the N.P.U.), Mr. N. N. Armitage (president of the P.A.T.A.) and Mrs. Armitage, Mr. Norman Best (secretary of the Bradford and District Branch of the Society), Mr. Frank Swire (chairman of the Halifax and District Branch of the Society), Mr. B. Brooke (chairman of the York and District Chemists' Association), Mr. J. A. Atkinson (Clerk to the Leeds Insurance Committee) and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. H. F. Flather (Clerk to the West Riding Insurance Committee), Mr. H. C. J. Stone (Leeds Juvenile Employment Bureau) and Mrs. Stone. A charming novelty presented to everybody present was a copy of an artistic calendar, mounting a photograph of Whitby Pier, the work of Mr. Gough, and reproducing an actual photograph which had been on exhibition at the London Salon of Photography. The calendars (the illustration is reproduced on this page) were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Gough. Mr. J. F. Simon (vice-chairman of the Leeds and District Branch of the Society) was toastmaster.

Mr. Gough's Survey

Proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," MR. GOUGH said the Society was much criticised, and he feared that a lot of its good work was not fully appre-



ciated. As part of the aftermath of the new Act, they were now faced with the task of translating the rules regarding the sale of poisons from legal phraseology into language which the chemist could readily understand. Mr. Gough said he was convinced that the present head-quarters had become inadequate. During recent visits to Bloomsbury Square he could not help comparing the equipment and laboratories there with those of the Leeds School of Medicine and the new chemical laboratories at the Leeds University, and he hoped the Society would take a leaf out of the book at Leeds in any changes it might make. Mr. Gough spoke of the Codex as a monumental publication, and said now that "Martindale" had been acquired they would all look forward to its production under the editorship of Mr. Corfield. He referred to two incidents as to dispensing medicines which had come under his notice at different times in his career. They referred to the attitude of the general public to the chemist's ability to dispense medicines. The chemist's training, said Mr. Gough, entailed a hard apprenticeship and long study. Obviously every effort should be made to urge the claim of the chemist as the properly fitted person to prepare and dispense medicines for all and sundry. To attain this end they must maintain their standard of education and efficiency, and their apprentices must have a square deal. In Leeds they were rather weary of discussing apprenticeship, so he would say no more on the point beyond a tribute to the large amount of strenuous pioneer work that had been done by the education committee of the Branch. That committee included two members who had served at the head of national organisations—Mr. Gilleghan and Mr. Armitage. Sir Michael Sadler, remarked Mr. Gough, had lately stated that examinations were like massage—tonic and stimulating, but not a substitute for outdoor exercise. To those who had apprentices he would ask them not to forget that in the coming summer, when an attempt may be made to form a cricket team of chemists' assistants and apprentices in Leeds.

Mr. Keall's Forecast

Mr. Keall, responding on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, said nobody could reasonably object to criticism if it was constructive, and the Society welcomed In regard to the public idea of the useful criticism. chemist's ability, the public ought to be made to understand that dispensing was the natural thing to a chemist, and prescribing the natural job of the doctor. The subject of apprentices, Leeds could be assured, had received the very closest attention by the Council, and he did not think it would be long before something was arrived at which would furnish a safeguard which was very necessary at the most important period of a young chemist's career. Mr. Keall felt time did not permit him to go into details about a new building for the Society. When the accounts of the Society were published it would be found they were very sound. His own view was that when dealing with a shrinking leasehold property the sooner the business was transferred to a freehold property the better. The Society was not taking any step without the guidance of the soundest possible judgment. On general matters of pharmacy, Mr. Keall said there was little he could say at the moment that he had not said at Leeds at last year's dinner. He had then struck an optimistic note, and he felt events during the year had justified it.

Other Speeches

Mr. H. Gilleghan (chairman of Leeds Branch of the N.P.U. and past-chairman of the N.P.U. Executive), proposing a toast to "The P.A.T.A.," said this was the first occasion on which that toast had appeared at the Leeds dinner, but with one of their own, Mr. Armitage, as president of the P.A.T.A. they felt on this, of all occasions, it must be included. The P.A.T.A. had grown enormously since its early days and was doing a most valuable work. In that work Mr. Armitage had taken a very active part, and had well deserved the highest honour the P.A.T.A. could bestow.

MR. Armitage, responding to the toast, said Mr. Gilleghan had for many years been one of the keenest critics of the P.A.T.A., and the tributes he had paid that evening were therefore all the more welcome. To-day, said Mr. Armitage, thanks to the work of the P.A.T.A., multiple shops, departmental stores and private chemists alike were true to their obligations in the sale of proprietaries, and to be able to say this after the many recent years of intense depression was, to the speaker's mind, a real achievement. The keystone and foundation of the P.A.T.A. was loyalty. Let loyalty go and the whole structure would totter. Chemists of to-day had inherited a great possession from the pioneer work of the late Sir William Glyn-Jones. Let them strive, he said, for its culmination in further achievement.

MR. F. MIDGLEY, proposing the toast to "The N.P.U.," gave a brief outline of the useful work that body was doing. The speaker remarked that it was very disheartening to realise that only 40 per cent. of chemists were appreciative of the valuable work which had been done in connection with the Publicity Scheme.

In Leeds the position was a little better than the average, 50 per cent. of the membership being willing to join the scheme, which, personally, he regarded as a very fine effort to help the private chemist against the many forms of competition.

Mr. E. A. Atkins, responding as chairman of the Executive of the N.P.U., said Mr. Gilleghan was a great worker for the cause of the N.P.U., and he questioned whether his own fellow chemists in Leeds fully realised all that gentleman was doing. He (Mr. Atkins) had always been given to understand that Leeds was a "redhot" branch, and impressions gathered that evening certainly confirmed that reputation.

MR. G. C. CRUMMACK (secretary of the Leeds and District Branch of the Society), proposing a toast to "The Chairman," said he hoped the Leeds chemists' dinner would long continue as a function in the form now held.

MR. GOUGH, responding, said he was glad the secretary had formulated a scheme, with few modifications, for the continuance of the Leeds Conference Committee to work as a Benevolent Fund Committee and further that very worthy objective.

During the evening musical items were rendered by Mr. George Ould (Thomas Waide & Sons, Ltd.) and Mr. H. Howe, with Mr. Harold Haw at the piano and Mr.

J. Charles Pearson as entertainer.

Control of Proprietary Medicines Royal College of Surgeons' Statement

HE following pronouncement appeared in "The British Medical Journal" of November 3:—
The views of the Royal College of Surgeons of England having been asked for by the Standing Committee on Scientific Research of the Economic Advisory Council, the statement printed below was adopted by the Council after receiving the report of a committee. . . .:—

Sale of Patent Medicines and Appliances

The sale of secret remedies has in this country reached very large dimensions, and it is desirable in the interests of the public that it should be placed under some control. Among the objectionable features of the uncontrolled sale of these remedies we may mention the following: (I) The remedy may contain some drug which is injurious, such as acetanilide (headache powder). (2) More generally the remedy is purely fraudulent, containing no substance of therapeutic value. (3) The claims made for the remedy are always exaggerated and are, in general, purely fraudulent.

In many other countries secret remedies are either not permitted at all or are only allowed under the most stringent control. Thus in Germany a large group of preparations can only be sold under medical prescription, and may not be publicly advertised. In Austria the composition must be disclosed. In France they can only be sold under Government approval, whilst in Italy the prescription must be approved by the Government and accompany every package. In the United States the sale of medicinal preparations is regulated by the Food and Drugs Act, and every package must carry a label with the exact prescription. In Australia both the medicines themselves and all printed matter related to them are strictly supervised, and, in general, the prescription must appear upon the label.

In England it would appear that there is no effective control either of the composition of secret remedies or of the claims made for them, and, in fact, proprietary medicines are definitely excluded from the operation of the Food and Drugs Act. The only restrictions are those relating to scheduled poisons and to remedies for venereal disease. The situation cannot be better expressed than in the words of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines in 1914:—

"For all practical purposes British law is powerless to prevent any person from procuring any drug, or making any mixture, whether potent or without any therapeutic activity whatever (so long as it does not contain a scheduled poison), advertising it in any decent terms as a cure for any disease or ailment, recommending it by bogus testimonials and the invented opinions and facsimile signatures of fictitious physicians, and selling it under any names he chooses, with payment of a small stamp duty, for any price he can persuade a credulous public to pay."

Recommendations of Select Committee

The Select Committee recommended: (1) That the administration of the law governing the advertisement and sale of patent, secret, and proprietary medicines and appliances be co-ordinated and combined under the authority of one Department of State. (2) That this department be the Ministry of Health. (3) That there should be a Register of Manufacturers, Proprietors, and Importers of these remedies and appliances, and that every such person should require to obtain a certificate of registration. (4) That an exact and complete statement of the ingredients of every such remedy, and a full statement of the therapeutic claims made for any remedy or appliance, be furnished to the Department. Such information to be regarded as confidential.

The Committee made various recommendations for machinery to ensure the enforcement of their proposals. After careful discussion they definitely rejected the proposal that each article should bear a label describing its composition. The Committee referred to the enormous sums spent on advertising patent medicines, and to the opposition which may be expected from the Press to any

interference or control.

Proposed Legislation

Based on the proposals of the Select Committee, a Bill was introduced by Viscount Astor in 1920, but was withdrawn. In 1931 Mr. Somerville Hastings introduced a Bill supported by the Public Health Advisory Committee of the Labour Party, but this also was dropped. A Bill is at present being considered by the Parliamentary Committee on Food and Health, the object of which is to prohibit the advertisement and sale of medicines or appliances for the prevention, cure, or relief of certain diseases and conditions, the use of fictitious testimonials, and the offer of diagnosis and treatment by correspondence. The representatives of the patent-medicine trade declined to support any Bill on the lines of the Select Committee, but it agreed not to oppose a measure such as has now been drafted.

In the opinion of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons the problem can only be adequately dealt with on the lines laid down by the Select Committee of 1914 by bringing the sale of proprietary medicines and appliances under the control of the Ministry of Health. Such a control should ensure: (1) That the article in question is not injurious. (2) That the description of its therapeutic action is not fraudulent. (3) That the sale of the article in question and the methods of its advertisement are not against the public interest. (4) That no medicine or appliance is advertised as a cure for any of the following diseases and conditions:—

Blindness. Epilepsy.
Bright's disease. Fits.
Cancer. Locomotor ataxy.
Consumption. Lupus.
Diabetes. Paralysis.

This opinion was duly communicated to the Committee on Scientific Research of the Economic Advisory Council.

Modern Views on Familiar Ailments

I. The Common Type of Scarlet Fever

SCARLET FEVER may be defined as an infectious fever of sudden onset, occurring in epidemics during the latter part of summer, and reaching its maximum in the autumn. It attacks children from the age of one to the adolescent years, and adults are not altogether immune. One attack usually provides protection against further attacks, but second attacks are not unknown.

Beginnings and Symptoms

The fever begins unheralded with a temperature, shivering, headache, vomiting, and a "sore throat" of a vague, indeterminate type. A rash usually appears on the second day, and covers the body with a uniform blush, which, if examined with a hand lens, appears to be made up of countless extremely small spots. This rash is, as a rule, absent from the area immediately around the mouth, the skin in this area remaining normal, but appearing pallid against the generalised blush. The tongue is coated with a whitish fur that peels quickly, leaving it reddened, protruding from which can be observed numerous red spots (the papillæ) giving it the appearance of a strawberry. The temperature rises ro2° F, to ro4° F, with the onset of the symptoms and gradually falls a degree or so daily, to reach normal on about the eighth or ninth day.

Characteristic Progress

From the fourth day onward the usual "peeling" takes place, first on the cheeks and ears in a fine powder, later spreading down the neck and inside of the arms to the chest, abdomen, and legs, finally reaching the heels and feet. During this stage the patient is liable to transmit the disease to others, and should be isolated for a period of six weeks or longer if necessary. The peeling on the fingers is of a definite type, and gives them the appearance of having been lightly pricked with a pin, leaving a tiny hole surrounded by a ring of peeling skin. The spots are about $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ in. in diameter. Any peeling that lasts longer than six weeks may be safely ignored so far as the danger of communicating the disease to others is concerned. The patient feels ill and out of sorts during the first few days, but after this period, in the uncomplicated case, finds isolation and confinement to bed rather irksome. He, or she, is inclined to take liberties which definitely increase the risk of complications.

The Spreading of Infection

As stated, "scarlet" usually occurs in epidemics, and is, as a rule. conveyed from the patient to others by direct spread, or contact, as it is called, or it may be transmitted to others by the patient who has just recovered from the disease. Milk infection is known, but infection is hardly ever carried by water. "Carriers" also spread infection. These are people who, although they do not suffer from the disease, harbour the germs in their mouths or throats and pass it on to others while they themselves remain immune.

The periods of infectivity are three—one during the incubation period, that is the period during which the patient has been in contact with a case but is as yet showing no symptoms, usually from three to five days; second, during the early stages of the active peeling; and third, when the patient is suffering from some chronic discharge as a complication. In all these stages infection is highly possible. Stage one, it will be noted, is one which can but be combated by the rigorous isolation of all "contacts" for ten days. Unfortunately, this is almost impossible, but infection stages two and three could be minimised, and certainly should be avoidable.

Nowadays, the disease is, in itself, of a mild type, so

mild as to frequently escape notice until there is evideuce of peeling, and at times a diagnosis may well be in doubt. Fortunately there are weapons against such doubt in the recently introduced tests, of which there are two—one used to confirm a diagnosis, while the other enables it to be ascertained if any particular child or person is liable to develop scarlet fever.

Detecting Presence of Germ

The germ of scarlet fever has been isolated, identified, grown, and named for many years, and, experimentally, it has been proved to be the definite cause of the fever. The throats of volunteers have been swabbed with cultures or growths of the germ, and scarlet fever has immediately developed. This knowledge, in addition to being used as a test for the presence of the fierm, is also used as a means of deciding whether or not a particular person is liable to develop the disease if exposed to, or likely to be exposed to, infection. Should there be any doubt as to the diagnosis of the rash, what is known as the Schultz-Charlton blanching test may be carried out. This consists in injecting hypodermically a minute dose of antitoxin into the skin, and within eight to twenty-four hours there appears a blanched area around the site of the injection of from one to two inches in diameter. Should this test be positive, i.e., should the blanching occur, then the diagnosis, in from 85 per cent. to 90 per cent. of cases, is beyond doubt scarlet fever; and while a negative result, i.e., no blanching, does not rule out the disease, it is very strong adverse evidence.

Determining Susceptibility

The second test, to determine persons' susceptibility to the disease, is known as the "Dick" test, and consists of the injecting of a minute dose of a saline filtrate of a culture broth containing the toxin into the skin of one arm, while at the same time injecting a similar solution which has been boiled (and therefore rendered innocuous) into the other arm as a control. Should the first arm develop an area of inflammation or reddening around the site of injection, reaching a maximum in twenty-four hours, and the other arm remain clear, then it is possible to say with certainty that that person is susceptible to scarlet fever.

Elaborations of these tests, particularly the second, have provided a weapon making it possible to render a susceptible person immune. This is accomplished by weekly injections for five or six weeks of minute but increasing doses of the toxin, but it is impossible to forecast how long the immunity will last.

Again, graduated doses of a serum are being used for treatment. This form of treatment is usually kept for the more severe types, and is usually given in 10-20 c.c. intramuscularly, daily. Also 5 c.c. of this serum is frequently used as a means of making contacts temporarily themselves immune, but does not decrease their liability to spread the infection.

Precautionary Treatment during Epidemics

This may be summed up in cleanliness and antisepsis of the mouth and throat. Antiseptic gargles, sprays, or pastilles may be suggested. Suspected persons should be advised to seek medical advice and adopt isolation measures by remaining in a room by themselves, with a sheet, wrung out in a solution of some disinfectant, hung over the door. A disinfectant spray or one of the usual disinfectants to be heated over a small flame in the room are suitable additions. The remainder of the preventative treatment is usually undertaken by the local medical officer of health and the isolation hospital, for cases of scarlet fever are notifiable but may be treated at home if the physician deems this advisable.

Treatment

The serum treatment has already been mentioned, and is employed only in the more severe forms of the disease. Medical advice should be sought, and the case or suspect promptly isolated. The bedroom should be sparsely furnished, light, airy, and kept at an even temperature of from 55° F. to 60° F., and the bedding sufficiently warm without being cumbersome. These points, together with woollen or flannel coverings, must be stressed, owing to the fact that the one thing that must be warded off is chill. By avoiding chill the complications tend to be less frequent. Treatment otherwise is on general lines, a mild diaphoretic mixture such as:—

 Potass. citrat.
 ...
 ...
 gr. xv.-xx.

 Liq. ammon. acet.
 ...
 ...
 .jj.-3ij.

 Spt. æth. nitrosi
 ...
 ...
 .ss.

 Aq. menth. pip.
 ...
 ad
 3ss.

This mixture (dose for adult) not only keeps the temperature down, but it helps to stimulate the skin and kidneys, while the citrate renders it less irritating. Further, a daily mild aperient, such as confection of senna of saline, should also be given. Normally, there is no call on the antipyretics. Tepid sponging is, however, helpful and pleasing, but care should be taken not to leave too great an area of the body exposed. Sponge the body in areas, briskly drying and re-covering before the next area is attempted. A good routine is (a) head, neck, and chest; (b) arms; (c) back; (d) abdomen; (e) legs and buttocks.

The diet should be of a simple milk type, with the addition of farinaceous foods, while reducing the nitrogenous foodstuffs.

Hygiene

Hygienic conditions are of as much importance as medical treatment, and ought to be strictly enjoined. The well-aired and ventilated room, the absence of unnecessary furniture, carpets, curtains, etc. Cleanliness

and complete disinfection of all excreta—this is a point for special advice, as it is very frequently overlooked.

Complications

These are, unfortunately, many and varied, and only the more common can be dealt with. One of the most common is inflammation of the internal ear, and occurs in roughly a tenth of children in the more severe types of fever, and especially among those children already suffering from adenoids. The inflammation very soon sets up earache, with a rise in temperature, and usually the tympanic membrane ruptures, allowing pus to escape from the ear. At times, however, pus tracks in the child's soft tissues around the ear set up mastoid disease, calling for operative interference. Deafness is marked in these cases, but is fortunately transient in the vast majority. Sudden painful swellings of the glands of the neck frequently occur, but usually settle down quite quickly with the aid of a kaolin poultice, but suppuration on the surface may occur. Inflammation of the kidneys, with albumen in the urine, is another complication resulting from the combination of the disease and a chill. It proves at times resistant to treatment, and may be the beginning of kidney lesions in later life. There is a theory that the poisons will never affect kidneys if they are kept well diluted, and so the patient should be given throughout the course of the illness copious bland fluids, barley water, potus imperialis, or, perhaps better, an alkaline drink suitably flavoured.

Other complications, less common, merely call for mention. Among these may be included inflammation of the interior of the nose with purulent discharge from the nostrils. Rheumatism, involving joints of the hands, wrists, and less often, elbows and shoulders, occurs more commonly in adolescents than in children, and is fairly common. Cardiac, pulmonary and nervous complications occur but rarely.

As a rule, convalescence is uneventful, and with due care return to good health is fairly speedy. The convalescent stage can be aided by the use of iron tonics of a compound syrup variety.

Photographic Dealers' Association

Annual Dinner

The annual dinner of the Photographic Dealers' Association was held on November 6 at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London, W.I. Mr. Donald Foster, president, occupied the chair, and the attendance was a record one, among those present being Messrs. A. Finnis Attwell, H. Barton, Gerald M. Bishop, A. Blackburn, E. Bernard Cook, W. Spence Culbert, J. J. Curtis, T. A. Durkin, A. W. Edwards, R. Gower, Charles E. Houghton, R. F. Hunter, T. Midgley Illingworth, S. T. Kirton, H. J. Kraushaar, R. Robinson, John Smith, H. W. Thomas, W. Thompson, F. J. Young, Wallace Heaton (honorary secretary) and E. J. Andrews (general secretary). In proposing the toast of the "Photographic Dealers' Association" Sir Frank Hillyard Newnes told the story of the Englishman, Welshman and Scotsman—the Englishman spent all her had, the Welshman spent all but 5s., and the Scotsman spent a very pleasant evening. The trade, he said, is showing considerable change and development, and he emphasised the need for knowledge and ability. One of the objects of the Association was to raise the quality of photography, and for this dealers must know a good deal about the art. In conclusion, he referred to the fine membership figure of the Association and the great work it was doing for the benefit of dealers. Responding, Mr. Donald Foster, president, paid tribute to the work done by the officers and members of the Council, and to that of the general secretary, Mr. Andrews. He declared that 1934 has been of importance nationally and photographically—in 1935 co-operation between manufacturers and dealers will continue to flourish and to bring the trade

to prosperity. The next and only other toast was that of the "Guests," which was proposed by Mr. C. T. Thonger, the vice president, who gave a hearty welcome to Mr. W. L. F. Wastell and all other visitors present. Mr. W. L. F. Wastell, in a witty reply, said it was a great honour and pleasure to be present. He was dragged into the meshes of the net of the photographic dealers. Earlier in life he was trying to be an artist, and then seeing some photographs sought to find inspiration and help from them. Therefore he invested in a camera, purchased from a chemist, complete with lens, chemicals, booklet, etc., for 2s. 6d., including a notice in regard to a "prize of two guineas" if he succeeded in taking a photograph of any kind. Eventually he "scooped the two guineas," adding "that is the only time I have scored against a photographic dealer—unfortunately the wife heard about the two guineas."

After recounting further experiences, Mr. Wastell said he considered amateur photography to be one of the most delightful of hobbies, and he forecast that the trade will flourish in the future even more than in the past, which is what the trade deserves. After the dinner and between the speeches there was an excellent musical programme, and this was followed by dancing until 2 a.m.

The following is a resolution recently passed by the Blackpool and Fylde Branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association:—

Association:—

"This Branch views with surprise the decision of the Federated Photographic Manufacturers to withdraw from the Joint Council (see C. & D., October 27, p. 504), and in our opinion consider that it would be a very retrograde step to take, and should their resignation from the Joint Council involve the disbanding of the Joint Council, then this Branch urges the P.D.A. to pursue its ideals with increased vigour and pledges its support in all possible ways to that end."

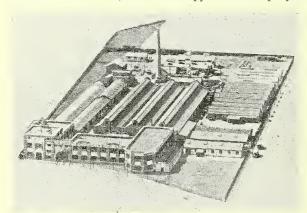


A HUDNUT NOVELTY.—Richard Hudnut, Ltd., 302 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.I, has sent us a sample of their Bridge Pack containing Three Flowers perfume, and a photograph of it is reproduced. This set would form a most attractive gift at any time and particularly so at Christmas. Coffrets containing Messrs. Hudnut's well-known products were dealt with in the C. \Leftrightarrow D., September 22.

NORMACOL.—H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2, are making a bonus offer in connection with Normacol. Details of the scheme, which is operative until December 31, will be sent on request.

Houbigant Perfumery.
-Parfumerie Houbigant, 19 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris, give par-ticulars elsewhere in this issue of two Christmas gift lines which are obtainable through the usual wholesale channels or direct.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., LTD., East Ham, London, E.6, have sent us a copy of the first of a series of folders they propose to issue in connection with preparations which are to be the subject of bonus offers. The article dealt with is Zotal liniment. Any chemist who does not receive the folder in the course of a few days should write for one, and for a copy of the company's

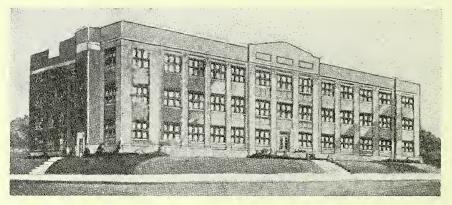


latest price list of packed pharmaceutical and toilet products. The above photograph is an aerial view of Messrs. Burgoyne's premises as they existed at Easter 1933. Since that date additional stock-rooms and a new dispatch department, with modern equipment, have been erected at the rear of the first building on the extreme right.

TRAI

Allenburys surgeons hand soap.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.C.2, have placed on the market under the above name a neutral liquid soap, antiseptic and superfatted, for cleansing the hands, instruments, dressings, and so forth. Although this soap possesses an antiseptic co-officient equal to 1-20 carbolic acid, it leaves the skin smooth and soft even after frequent use. It is packed in 4-oz. and 10-oz. bottles with sprinkler necks.

LILLY RESEARCH LABORATORIES.—The formal opening of the new research laboratories of Eli Lilly & Co., at Indianapolis, U.S.A., took place on October 11, and an illustration of the establishment is shown herewith. Following the luncheon, Mr. J. K. Lilly, chairman of the board, responded briefly on "Research in Manufacturing Pharmacy," tracing the trends from the time of his entrance into the organisation with his father, who founded it in 1836 down to the present Irving I same founded it in 1876, down to the present. Irving Langmuir then followed and discussed "Unpredictable Results of Research." Next came Sir Frederick Banting, of the University of Toronto, who talked most



interestingly on "The Early History of Insulin." last speaker was Sir Henry Dale, director of the National Institute for Medical Research, London. His subject was "Chemical Ideas in Medicine and Biology."

Anti-Thrax iodine and styptic.—A description was recently given in the C. & D. (1934, I, 532) of an outfit comprising a drop tube of iodine and a styptic pencil in a bakelite case, which had been placed on the market by Edward Hack, 77 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.I. A similar container is now available with stainless iodine and styptic (known as No. 2) at the same price. Refill tubes of the stainless as well as the ordinary tincture of iodine can be supplied.

R. Demuth's Laboratories, 68 Salusbury Road, Montrose Avenue, London, N.W.6, is now supplying the

large and the small size of Frozoclone in presentation boxes for Christmas trade. No extra charge is made for this attractive packing. An altera-tion in the container of Carnate nail polish should also be noted. This toilet accessory is now issued in an attractive pink beatl box with a screw cap in place of the oldstyle opal pots. Further details of these products will be found in the firm's advertisement.



NOTES

CREPIN & DOUMIN, LTD., 15 Coopers Row, London, E.C.3, have been appointed sole agents in the United Kingdom for Cavallier Frères, Grasse, manufacturers of essential oils and natural raw material for the perfumery and soap trades. It is interesting to note that the business of Messrs. Cavallier was established in 1784 and is still the property of the founders' descendants.

Packed Pharmaceuticals.—Whitaker & Co. (Kendal), Ltd., Kendal, whose name is so well known in connection with various brands of household dyes, have recently established a pharmaceutical department and are now offering a range of speciality lines. An announcement regarding the company's factory and details of a bonus are published in the advertisement pages of this issue.

Pharmaceutical machinery.—J. Booth & Son, Ltd., Congleton, Cheshire, are specialists in the production of machinery suitable for use by the drug trade. The company's catalogue is of more than ordinary interest, particularly to anyone engaged in manufacturing operations. As an example of the apparatus offered, mention may be made of the Universal Mixer, an illustration of



Coty creations.—Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.I, have sent us a copy of the first issue of their house-organ, which is being published under the title of "Coty News." It is intended by this means to keep in closer touch with their customers, to publish articles of selling value to assistants, and to announce new lines. The company has just introduced two new

toilet accessories—Pressed Powder and Hand Lotion. The former is not a compact, but loose powder in a new style which provides the convenience of the one with the advantages of the other. It is available in a range of shades and per-The Hand Lotion fumes. The Hand Lotion is a liquid preparation, which, in addition to its whitening and softening properties, leaves the hands delightfully perfumed, and without any trace of stickiness. It is most attractively packed in a satin-glass bottle with a sprinkler top.

MIXING SCROLLS
& PADDLES

UNCOVERED ADMITTANCE
OPENING IN END.
OF DRUM

FAST & LOOSE
DRIVING PULLEYS

FRICTION DISCS WITH RENEWABLE
LONG-WEARING RINGS

which appears above. This has a rapid mixing action, as the drum revolves while the charge is being fed into it, and it is stated that the whole contents can be withdrawn, perfectly blended, after a run of only a few minutes. The principle of working is as follows:—The materials to be mixed enter through the movable chute, which remains stationary whilst charging and mixing is in operation, and by the elevating from the bottom and depositing on the top action of the "buckets," and the lateral movement action of the mixing scrolls and paddles, the material is levelled out the full length of the drum and constantly turned over. To discharge a mixing, the operator simply withdraws the "locating and releasing stud" to the movable chute and inserts it in the hole above, and the "chute" slowly turns round with the drum half a revolution until the cross-bar comes to rest on the stud, and this movement turns the chute upside down. A spraying apparatus can be attached if desired. A copy of the company's catalogue will be sent to anyone interested.

Home photography booklets.—Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Hendon, London, N.W.4, inform us that over 10,000 amateurs have applied for their series of "Home Photography" lesson booklets. Unfortunately, many have written saying that they are unable to obtain Messrs. Johnson's goods; but as most photographic dealers stock them it can only be supposed that they are not being displayed. It is not a difficult matter to make an attractive display with the company's packed chemicals and so reap the benefit of the "Make Photography Your Hobby" campaign, which is undoubtedly proving successful. Illustrated showcards of real sales help will be sent on request.

Chocolates as Christmas GIFTS.—Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., Bournville, remind us that a box of chocolates ranks among the most popular of Christmas gifts. Messrs. Cadbury's list offers a wide choice. There is the well-known Carnival, for instance. It has always been a choice assortment, and has now been revised, so that it is claimed to be the acme of the confectioner's art. Then there is the excellent range of Royal assortments in the standard packings which are so popular all the year round. This includes the famous King George, Princess Elizabeth and Prince of Wales, and the new Princess Royal. These standard assortments are also presented at standard prices in especially attractive Christmas



boxes. Cadbury's milk chocolate and Bournville chocolate blocks need no introduction, but special reference should be made to the new Fine Dessert, which appeals to those who like a less sweet confection. Cadbury chocolate biscuits in the attractive $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. drums are yet another all-the-year-round line with a special appeal at Christmas, and now include gingerbread fingers.

ELASTOPLAST GOLFERS' TAPE.—T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Neptune Street, Hull, have brought out a new



club, tennis racket, and so forth. Among the advantages of this tape are that it is easily applied and removed; adheres only to itself, and not to the fingers; shapes to the fingers, leaving the joints free; does not stain. It is supplied in tins of two sizes. A photograph of a display card holding six large and six small tins and a display outer is shown above.

EYSLASH COSMETIC.—W. J. Yvonne et Cie, Ltd., Lord Street, Liverpool, are the makers of the eyelash cosmetic shown in the illustration below. Enormous quantities of preparations of this nature are being sold at the present



time and chemists should have no difficulty in obtaining a fair share of this trade. The Yvonne cosmetic is made in brown and black, and packed in slide cases of moulded material in the same colours.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and as to registration are given in Druggist Diary," 1934, p. 304.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," October 31, 1934.)

"Myron"; for a skin ointment (3). By R. Hardwick, 51

Poole Hill, Bournemouth. B557,672.

"Tepalene"; for chemicals (r). By Thornhill, Philp & Lehmann, Ltd., 59 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. 552,974. (Associated.)

"PYSTAFF"; for insecticides (2). By Stafford Allen and Sons, Ltd., 7 Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2. 554,317. (Associated.)

"Ergoco"; for medicinal chemicals, excluding soap (3).
By Wm. Edwards, 5-12 Adrian Mews, Ifield Road, London,

By Wm. Edwards, 5-12 Astronomy, S.W.10. 544,638.

"Fru-Tu-San" on design incorporating fruit, words "Salina Effervescente Evans," etc. ("Evans" and fruit devices disclaimed); for a medicinal fruit saline (3). By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 525,239. (Associated.)

"Nucleomina"; for compounds of nucleinic acid with vitamin A, B, and D extract, etc. (3). By Wyleys, Ltd., Wheatley Street, Coventry. 550,186.

"Salsanos"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Chell, Société Anonyme, 7 Rue Lucien-Jeannin, La Garrenne-Colombes (Seine), France. 552,531.

"Polyglon"; for medicinal chemicals (3) excluding soap. By Organon Laboratories, r Gordon Square, London, W.C.I. 553,662.
"Sulisocol"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Drug Products Co. Incorporated, 26/32 Skillman Avenue, Long Island City, New York, U.S.A. 554,252.

"NOVEX"; for flavouring essences and extracts (42). By A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 100 Carpenters Road, Stratford, E.15. 554,175.

"Mason's"; for beverage preparations, etc. (42). By Newball & Mason, Ltd., 90 Beech Avenue, New Basford, Nottingham. 541,155. (Associated.)

"SIRDI" on design incorporating words "Idris" and "Serve Iced"; for all goods (44). By Idris, Ltd., 120 Pratt Street, Camden Town, N.W.I. 553,139. (Associated.)

"Renovex"; for hair preparations (48). By I. Calvete, Ltd., North Street, Clapham, S.W.4. 552,168.

"Glamour"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Parfums Chanel, Ltd., Queen's Way, Croydon. 553,026.

"ZORAIDA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By A. O. Bishop, 48 Spelman Street, London, E.1. 553,478.

"FILM STAR": for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Hair.

"FILM STAR"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Hair-dressers' Protection Association, Ltd., 91 Shaftesbury

Avenue, London, W.I. 553,982.

'MYHELIA''; for perfumery, etc. (48).

179 New North Road, London, N.I.

553,789.

Dreft"; for perfumed soap (48). By T. Hedley & Co., Ltd., Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 554,072. (Associated.)

"Modesse"; for perfumed soap (48). By T. Hedley & Co., Ltd., Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 554,073. (Associated.)

"DIPLOMAT"; for tooth brushes (50). By S. D. Rand, ro Fore Street, London, E.C.2. 554,196. (Associated.)

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc. occur.

Tuesday, November 13

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. First evening meeting of the session. Pro-fessor J. B. S. Haldane, F.R.S., Professor of Genetics in University College, on "Idiosyncrasies in Men, Animals and Plants."

Thursday, November 15

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Junior Branch, Victoria Hotel, 8 p.m. Social evening.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Newcastle, District and Northumberland Branch. Lecture.

Western (London) Pharmacists' Association, Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, London, W. Dinner and dance. Reception, 6.30 p.m., dinner 7 p.m. Tickets, 12s. 6d. each, from Mr. Clifford Evans, 135 Ladbroke Grove, W.11, or from any member of the committee.

West Ham and Eastern District Association of Pharmacists and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Municipal Reform Rooms, 150 The Grove, Stratford, at 2.45 p.m. Mock Parliament.

Friday, November 16

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. First evening meeting of the session. Inaugural sessional address, "Vis Medicatrix Natures," by Thomas J. Mackie, M.D., D.Ph., LL.D. (Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Edinburgh).

Personalities

COUNCILLOR D. J. BAILEY, J.P., chemist and druggist, Blackpool, has been elected president of the local Liberal Club.

Mr. D. A. Bryan, chemist and druggist, Penmaenmawr, has been elected to the Carnaryonshire County Council.

THE Medical Research Council have appointed Mr. F. J. Marquis, J.P., B.Sc., and Professor W. W. Jameson, M.D., F.R.C.P., to fill vacancies in the membership of their Industrial Health Research Board.

MR. FRANK BELL, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.I.C., lecturer in chemistry at Battersea Polytechnic, London, has been appointed head of the science department of Blackburn Technical College in succession to the late Mr. G. W. F. Holroyd.

MR. C. C. LAVERACK, Ph.C., Malton, has been presented with a chevron for twelve years' service to the Malton and Norton Men's Detachment of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Councillor Laverack and his brother, Mr. Ernest W. Laverack, chemist and druggist, have long been familiar figures in the Brigade, as well as active workers in other good causes locally.

MR. L. Moreton Parry, who, as announced on p. 586 of this issue, has been co-opted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was a member of the Council for twenty-one years. He was elected vice-president of the Society in 1927, and succeeded to the presidency in 1929, holding this office together with that of president of the Liverpool Chemists' Association. A fuller account of Mr. Parry's long and distinguished record in pharmacy appeared in our issue of May 5 last (p. 498).

Among the successful candidates in the local municipal elections were the following pharmacists:—Messrs. Alban Atkin, Hampstead, London, N.W.; T. Hamer, Chorley; John Keall, Wandsworth, London, S.W. (president of the Pharmaceutical Society); E. C. Last, Watford; W. H. Meyer, Bridgnorth. Mr. Arthur J. Gillian, general secretary of the Chemical Workers' Union, was a successful candidate in the Southwark (London, S.E.) borough council elections.

MR. W. H. Fowler, Ph.C., Sutton, the newly elected chairman of the Surrey Insurance Committee, is the first pharmacist to hold that office. Mr. Fowler, who was for over thirty years in business in Redhill, has been connected with National Health Insurance since the inception of the Act, as he acted as provisional secretary in the organising of the chemist's panel before Pharmaceutical Committees were instituted, and he has been secretary of the Surrey Pharmaceutical Committee during the whole of its existence. In 1929 Mr. Fowler was appointed by the Minister of Health representative of chemists on the Surrey Insurance Committee, and he has served on the Finance, Medical Benefit, Staff and Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittees. In 1932 he was elected vice-chairman of the Committee.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

FOSTER.—At I Raynham Avenue, Didsbury, Manchester, on October 31, Ruth, the wife of Peter A. Le Neve Foster (assistant manager, F. C. Calvert & Co., Ltd., Manchester), of a daughter.

Peace.—At 162 Liverpool Road, Cadishead, Manchester, on October 31, the wife of Ernest Arthur Peace, M.P.S., of a son.

Scott.—At 70 Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea Park, London, S.W.II, on November 3, Violet, the wife of John R. Scott, Ph.C., of a son,

Deaths

Beggs, The Old Vicarage, North Petherton, Somerset, recently, Mr. George David Beggs, J.P., a past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The late Mr. Beggs was one of the pharmacists who played a very prominent part in Irish pharmacy early in the present century. From 1897 to 1900 he was vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and he was president from 1900 to 1903. After qualifying in 1877 he carried on an extensive business for many years at Dalkey, co. Dublin, in the pharmacy now owned by Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd. Some years ago Mr. Beggs retired to live in the suburbs of London, and on the death of his wife he went to reside with his son in Somerset. Dr. Beggs is also a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, qualifying in pharmacy before taking up the study of medicine. Several Irish pharmacists, including Mr. D. Warwick, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, have sent messages of condolence to Dr. Beggs in his bereavement.

Bell.—On November 3, Sheila Jean, daughter of Mr. D. Bell, chemist and druggist, High Street, Lockerbie, aged four.

Foggitt.—At Stoneybrough, Thirsk, on October 30, Alderman Thomas Jackson Foggitt, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six. Mr. Foggitt entered the pharmacy of his father in 1873, and became a partner in 1883. He afterwards traded with his brother, and in 1917 he took over the wholesale druggists' business which belonged to his father. He had been a member of the North Riding County Council since 1912. Among his contributions to botanical literature, in association with his wife, was the compilation of the "Annals of the Botanical Exchange Club." Alderman Foggitt is survived by a widow.

Shaw.—In a Huddersfield nursing home, on November 2, Mr. Sam Thorpe Shaw, chemist and druggist, Golcar, aged sixty-three. Mr. Shaw commenced business about thirty years ago, and had two pharmacies at Golcar, two at Huddersfield, and several others. He was a member of the Sunderland Town Council for some years. Mr. Shaw leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

Soar.—At his home, 23 Ayresome Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds, on November 4, suddenly, Mr. F. E. H. Soar, representative of The Erasmic Co., Ltd., on the Yorkshire territory, aged forty-eight. Mr. Soar had been with the company for twenty-five years, and was held in the highest esteem by all with whom he was associated.

Wills

Mr. William MacAuliffe, L.P.S.I., Church Street, Stokestown, and Elphin, co. Roscommon, left estate valued at $\pounds 8,138$.

Mr. John Llewellyn, Ph.C., Cowbridge, Glam., who died on July 20 last, aged ninety, left estate gross value £3,110, with net personalty £2,955.

Mr. George Henry Cooper, 18 Pole Lane, Failsworth, Lancs, and of 582 and 584 Oldham Road, Failsworth, chemist and druggist, who died on May 5 last, left £7,082, with net personalty £7,028.

Mr. Page Horner Woodcock, 46 Middle Lane, Hornsey, N., connected with Page Woodcock, Ltd., who died on September 17 last, aged eighty, left £2,462, with net personalty £2,397.

MR. ARTHUR HENRY JENKIN, 64 Wray Crescent, Tollington Park, N., chemist and druggist, treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, and chief pharmacist at the City of London and East London Dispensary, who died on August 24 last, left estate gross value £1,663, with net personalty £1,630.





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When 'Luminal' is specified on any prescription, the Chemist is legally bound to supply the Original product. Substitutes are liable to give different clinical results from the Original. In order to protect doctors and patients we shall protect our Trade Mark rights by vigorous action.



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The British Legion exists to-day to honour their memory by helping those of their comrades who survived only to suffer totally undeserved hardships and privations.

The Legion's work for ex-service men includes—relieving distress
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and, if you are able, by sending a donation to Cartain W. G. Willcox, M.B.E., HAIG'S FUND, 23, Grosvencr Place, London, S.W.1.

Department Information

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

L/26. Beetroot oil
T/25. Buo-Vocatrine
B/11. Miracle tooth brushes
S/21. Mongolia pills and ointment
A/91. Morton's cotton wool

G/11. Nail, tooth. G/11. Nail, tooth, and shaving brushes, boxed together with name of motor-cars B/91. Redunio tablets B/11. St. George teats

韩林林·思想这种和多种是不好的,在这种原则是有什么用户,都是在对一个的原则是是一种的,但是是是一种的,也是是一种的,也是一种的,也是是一种的,也是一种的,也是一种的,

THE

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXI. November 10, 1934

NO. 28

Big Battalions and Puny Arguments

IF Napoleon's cynical remark that Providence is on the side of the big battalions is to be accepted as a, rule of life, the memorandum of the Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom, reprinted, with slight abridgement, in our issue of November 3 (p. 553), should prevail over the intentions of the Poisons Board and the suggestions of the bodies officially representing pharmacy. For the Federation's activities cover "approximately 40,000 retail shops," all of which, no doubt, like Dogberry, have everything handsome about them. For reasons that will appear in the following paragraphs, we doubt whether the memorandum, lengthy as it is, will "cut much ice" with the Poisons Board. Before we discuss this matter, however, we must briefly refer to a paragraph in the "British Medical Journal" report of a meeting of the British Medical Association's Medico-Political Committee held on October 17 ("B.M.J. Supplement," November 3, p. 230). The Committee, it is stated, took exception to the requirements of Part I of the proposed Schedule of the Poisons Regulations so far as they affected the dispensing doctor. The point of the objection appears to be that, as the Committee conceives it, the increased number of Part I substances, if all are adopted, will cause great inconvenience to medical practitioners who have to obtain them for their surgeries; and the report ends with this sentence: "Alternatively, it was felt that if the doctor was bound down under these regulations, the chemist should be subject to the same restraint." We have only two remarks to make on this report. First, we have a good deal of sympathy with the medical profession in having what was for generations regarded as a wholesale transaction converted into a retail one by the mere fiat of the Home Office; but we think that in practice, having regard to the average doctor's range of Part I poisons and to existing requirements under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, the extent of the change proposed will be so small as to be negligible. In the second place, whatever may be the legal nature of a sale to a medical man, a sale to a pharmacist in business by a wholesale house can hardly be other than a wholesale transaction under the new Act.

A Crop of Misstatements

It is convenient to take an excerpt from the last paragraph of the Grocers' Federation's memorandum first, as it contains the most obvious misstatement of several to be found in this document. We read:—

"The majority of retail traders on whose behalf we make these submissions sell patent medicines and have to pay an annual fee in that respect. In addition, while chemists are able to sell 'known, admitted and approved remedies' without Medicine Duty stamps attached to the container (thus enjoying a substantial additional profit), retail traders whose case we plead can only sell such remedies (and only some of them at all) by bearing the cost of the Medicine Duty."

As chemists know only too well, one of their principal grievances in connection with the destamping of extensively advertised proprietaries has been that in many cases their profit on such goods has been reduced, not augmented, in consequence of the manufacturers' change of policy. The remark we have just quoted is, as we have indicated, by no means the only assertion that runs counter to fact. In one paragraph we have this gem:—

"There does not appear to be any real reason why such preparations should be the exclusive perquisite of chemists, nor that it is in the public interest that they should be."

As if sales of scheduled poisons accounted for any considerable percentage of the average chemist's turnover. On much the same level of thought is the old fallacy about the sealed container conferring as much safety when the grocer hands it out as when it is obtained from the chemist. The answer is that the chemist knows what he is selling and the grocer does not. We may go further in this connection, and suggest that such poisons as listed sellers are to be allowed to supply should bear some label indicating how they should be stored by the purchaser. That such vendors do not know what they are selling is sufficiently clear from another remark in the memorandum:—

"We earnestly submit that there should be no obligation upon a retail trader, when making application to be registered, to name the poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List which he desires to sell. This places an onerous burden upon him. He will know the articles or preparations he wishes to sell, but cannot be expected to know the precise names of the poisons contained in such preparations."

Similarly, we find the Scottish Federation of Grocers' and Provision Merchants' Associations, in a shorter but equally interesting statement submitted to the Poisons Board, and printed in full in "The Grocer" of November 3, explaining plaintively:—

"... It is almost impossible for the ordinary distributor to stipulate by names the actual poisons he wishes to deal in and which may constitute very necessary component parts of various commodities handled by him. It is, therefore, submitted," etc.

We have not space to point out all the errors (which extend even to the spelling of various words) in these two manifestoes—and, indeed, our readers can detect most of them for themselves.

The Merchandise Marks Acts and Public Safety

But it cannot be too plainly laid down that the Merchandise Marks Acts are bound up with the vital question of public safety. The jaundiced view that this is merely a question of a few more pence in the chemist's till is not very difficult to refute. In a case reported in our issue of October 9 the Salford stipendiary magistrate said:—

"The sale of these preparations [lysol solutions] was nothing but a swindle on the public, apparently going on all over the country. He reaffirmed his previous decision that the word 'Lysol' must not appear on any bottle or carton unless the contents were in fact genuine lysol, corresponding to the standard usually accepted, containing a minimum of 47 per cent. of cresols. He held that the addition of the words 'solution containing less than 3 per cent. of cresols' was a contradiction in terms. . . ."

And in a case reported on p. 568 of the present issue the Scottish Procurator Fiscal made this statement:—

"They were dealing with what purported to be a sale of lysol which contained 50 per cent. of cresol, whereas this article sold as 'British Lysol' contained less than 3 per cent. of cresol. . . . This was a danger to the public which he desired to stress. On the one hand, the public, believing they were purchasing lysol, diluted it as directed, with the result that they were using a liquid which was quite ineffective as a disinfectant or antiseptic. On the other hand, persons using this solution and then purchasing genuine lysol from the chemist, and using it in the same way, might be in danger of poisoning or might suffer from the corrosive action of the lysol."

The Scottish regard for logical consistency seems to have forsaken the Scottish Grocers' Federation when drawing up its memorandum. In one paragraph we have this piece of special pleading:—

"Cases can be quoted where there is not a chemist's shop within 15 to 20 miles of the shops of ordinary traders at present meeting the public requirements by supplying these commodities [sheep dips, etc.]. Such traders are in more direct contact with the farmers, shepherds, gardeners, etc., and by long experience in the use of such articles are experts with respect to their use and danger, as well as the most effective kinds for different diseases, conditions, seasons, and the safest method of use."

There is more in the same vein, causing us to wonder whether the rural districts of Scotland are entirely devoid of telephones and motor traction. But in a later paragraph we read:—

"It is recommended that this [Section 18] be amended to provide that when a small quantity of any one of the commodities mentioned in the first schedule is ordered, facilities should be provided for it to be carried in a locked metal or other box or on the luggage rack or under the cart or lorry and away from other contents of the van. This recommendation is made in the interests of the public living far away from a trader's store and to meet whose requirements long journeys delivering other commodities have often to be made."

It thus appears that "the shops of ordinary traders" are sometimes in direct contact with those traders' customers and at other times far away from them, the distance presumably varying with the argument the Federation desires to put forward. Macbeth was staggered by a moving grove, but the Scottish people of the twentieth century have to reckon with motile shops—a phenomenon that must considerably increase the difficulties of compilers of directories. If the Poisons Board is going to consider this type of statement very seriously, its decisions are likely to be reached about the time of the Greek Calends.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

WARBLE-FLY PEST

Replying to a question put by Sir Arthur Michael Samuel on November 5, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Elliot) said that he was advised that derris-root preparations have been shown to be highly efficacious in the destruction of warbles in cattle, and their use in reducing the prevalence of the pest is recommended in a leaflet issued by his Department for the guidance of farmers. The question of the issue of an Order requiring the dressing of cattle is under investigation.

ATOPHAN

Captain Cunningham-Reid asked the Home Secretary on November I whether, in view of the evidence of the professor of pharmacology at Birmingham University and the remarks of the Birmingham coroner at a recent inquest as to the effects of the drug atophan, he will consider the scheduling of this drug as a poison.

Sir J. Gilmour: 1 am bringing the case to which my hon. and gallant friend refers to the notice of the Lord President of the Council and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, who are the authorities at present responsible for additions to the Schedules of Poisons. [See p. 586.]

Poison Licences for Agricultural Requisites

Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne asked the Home Secretary, on November 5, whether any decision had been arrived at in regard to the proposal that poison licences should not be granted to agricultural and horticultural tradesmen in connection with the sale of insecticides, weed killers, etc.

etc.

Sir J. Gilmour: The question of the control to be extended to the retail distribution of poisons used in agriculture and horticulture is among the matters at present under examination by the Poisons Board. I understand that the Board have invited the observations of associations of manufacturers, traders and others concerned upon a draft of the proposals to be later submitted to me, and will proceed to consider their recommendations when all the observations have been received.

Sir J. Wardaw-Milne: When my right hon. friend comes to consider the proposals, will he remember that

these sales have taken place through horticultural companies and firms for many years without complaint, and give very grave consideration to any change.

SALES BY IRONMONGERS AND SEEDSMEN

Our Parliamentary correspondent writes: -

"Members of Parliament are receiving numerous representations at the present time from ironmongers and seedsmen in their constituencies with regard to the preparation of the Poisons Schedules. Information appears to have reached these traders that their position may be worsened by the new Schedules so far as the sale of weed killers and disinfectants is concerned, and whether this is so or not, they are taking time by the forelock and impressing on members the arguments supporting their claim to be recognised as proper salesmen of these commodities. It is urged that there is no danger to the public by the continuance of these sales since the main danger occurs after the goods have left the premises. It seems probable that the number of these protesting letters is likely to lead to some controversial discussion of the Schedules when they come before Parliament."

Business Changes

MR. J. W. VENTERS, chemist and druggist, has opened a new business in Corstorphine.

Mr. H. Holt, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 18 Seaview Road, Wallasey.

Mr. Edward Hack has removed to larger premises at 77 and 79 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1.

Boots, Ltd., have acquired the dispensing and retail drug department of A. C. Vallance, Ltd., Mansfield.

Mr. D. Peebles, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of the late Mr. A. Robertson, chemist and druggist, High Street, Elgin.

Mr. S. C. Johnson, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business formerly carried on by Mr. J. Guy, chemist and druggist, 36 Princess Road, Moss Side, Manchester.

Cosmetics

Abstract of a lecture given before the Scientific Section of the Birmingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society by Dr. E. G. Bryant, Ph.C., Head of the Pharmacy Department of the Birmingham Central Technical College

BEHIND the use of toilet preparations lies a whole body of scientific principles, and it is those which I propose to deal with here. In my own lifetime there has been wrought a complete revolution in the character of skin preparations sold by pharmacists. For that the reasons are not far to seek. In the first place, the manufacture of toilet preparations and perfumes has been limited to a few specialists, with large capital available for advertising, and a highly skilled technical staff for the manufacture and marketing of their wares. In the second place, there is the change in tastes of the chemist's customers.

The Skin

The skin is composed of two main layers, namely, the outer skin or epidermis, and the inner or dermis. epidermis is composed of a dead horny material, devoid of blood vessels, and is largely responsible for that elusive quality known as the "complexion." Under the epidermis lies the true skin or dermis, from which the epidermis is constantly being renewed, and which is freely provided with blood-vessels, fat-secreting glands and sweat glands. In it are also the hair follicles, though their number varies greatly in different parts of the body. The dermal cells are also provided with pigment which determines the tone of the complexion, and is closely associated with racial characters. Perspiration takes place freely through the skin, and forms an important part of the excretory functions of the body. fluid takes the form of a dilute emulsion of the fatty matter from the sebaceous glands, associated with a small proportion of butyric acid, to which the objectionable odour of the body, which is occasionally observed, is due. When subject to violent exertion the skin excretes more rapidly than when normally engaged, with the result that the perspiration flows over the skin, whence the water evaporates, leaving the fat as a fine film on the surface. It is to this film that the mirror-like appearance of the skin is due. Naturally, the effect is most readily observed at such parts as the nose, where the pores of the skin are largest. This provides an explanation of the bête noir of the ballroom, the "shiny" nose." Not only is the skin an organ of excretion, but it also serves as a respiratory organ. It also acts as the organ of touch, through the sensitive nerve endings which reach it, and make it sensitive to changes of temperature. It serves to protect these nerve endings by the aid of the fatty layer which is found under the skin. Having in mind the great physiological importance of the skin, it will easily be understood that nothing should be applied to it which will, in the slightest degree, impede or obstruct those functions.

Adsorptive Properties of Powder

At any surface there tends to be set up a concentration of molecules, and therefore also a concentration of energy. For that reason the properties of a surface are materially different to those of the mass of a body. Notable amongst these properties is the power of attracting the molecules of an adjacent substance, and of causing them to enter into a loose attachment with the molecules of the surface. This is known as "adsorption." Thus the surface molecules of charcoal adsorb molecules of gases and of colouring matter. Kaolin adsorbs the toxins of a wound when applied in the form of a poultice. The adsorptive action of a body is proportional to its surface. Consider a sphere. Its surface area is given by the formula $4\pi r^2$, whilst its volume is $4/3\pi r^3$. The ratio:—

 $\frac{\text{Surface area}}{\text{Volume}} = \frac{4\pi r^2}{4/3\pi r^3} = \frac{3}{r}$

This ratio is known as the "Specific Surface," and it

follows that the lower the value of r, the greater will be the specific surface. In other words, a finer powder will have a greater adsorptive power than will a coarse one of the same substance. This may be illustrated by reference to the main starches, rice, wheat and potato, with, approximately diameters of 7, 40 and 70. These starches have adsorptive properties proportional to their diameters. Rice, thus, holds the field as the best adsorbent of the three. Not only is it the best in this respect, but it has, on account of its fine grain, a much smoother "feel" than the larger varieties. Ladies would object to the application of the coarse potato starch to their skins, and, even if they were prepared to use it, gentlemen would probably have some objections to raise against its scrubby character. Indeed, it is the practice of manufacturers of face powders to sift their preparations through silk to remove all but the finest particles. On applying such a powder to the skin the perspiration is adsorbed by the minute particles of the starch. The fat is taken up, and its surface broken so that it no longer acts as a mirror, but disperses the light, and gives rise to the delicate bloom which we see when the cosmetic is skilfully applied. If the powder is used too freely a bluish effect is seen, and that is exactly similar to the blue colour of well-watered milk. The butyric acid is adsorbed also, but it acts in another direction. It effects the conversion of the starch into glucose, which is reabsorbed into the skin.

Changing Fashions

A rice powder alone lacks the property of smoothness and velvetiness to the touch, or "slip." The addition of some mineral substance will overcome this defect, and at the same time make the effect of the powder more permanent. Substances used for this purpose are talc, boric acid, and magnesium stearate. As an evidence of changing fashions in cosmetics, it is worth noting that a score or so of years ago powders containing a large percentage of talc were in vogue. Little is heard of them to day. Fullers' earth, a colloidal clay, and violet powder, of which the main component was orris root, have also had their day. It is interesting to note that talc has reverted to favour in the form of compacts, which must contain a large proportion of talc to enable them to preserve their coherent qualities. All other forms of toilet preparation must exhibit the same properties as does the rice powder. They must be adsorptive, antiseptic and capable of soothing the skin. A favourite skin lotion of fifty years ago would be made by pouring simple ticture of benzoin into a dilute mucilage of acacia and glycerin. The mixture was then suitably coloured and perfumed. The benzoin was precipitated in a fine colloidal state, and, naturally, the fine particles exerted a strong adsorptive effect. Later the vanishing cream took the place of such fluid lotions, which lacked the property of portability. An early example of the vanishing cream was the hamamelis paste, which was designed to take the place of a well-known proprietary preparation of the same character. It is a foam, that is, is composed of air bubbles dispersed in a medium of a saponaceous nature. The witch hazel acted as an antiseptic and astringent. Along with such preparations were offered creams like tragacanth pastes, which were devoid of any greasy components. Of recent years, attention has been paid to tanning, and before it was regarded as fashionable to show a deep tan on the skin, every effort was used to avert the formation of freckles, which are, after all, but a localised tan. They are due to the action of ultraviolet rays upon the fat layer underlying the dermis. When treated with a strong oxidising agent, they are decolorised, and for this purpose, hydrogen peroxide is used. In certain rural districts, the country maidens are accustomed to bathe their faces in dew on Mayday. In the spring, the dew is known to contain a notable proportion of hydrogen peroxide, and the old custom has some scientific basis. From time immemorial buttermilk has held high place as a face lotion, and lactic acid is, or has been, used to simulate the qualities of the buttermilk. The aim of all these preparations is to remove the excessive growth of dermis, to keep open the pores, and to remove the evil effects of perspiration. Secondary effects include the removal of freekles by bleaching.

The Hair

So much have hair dressings been held in regard that a new word "antimacassar" has been introduced into the English language because of their use. The vogue of the Victorian days was to apply a greasy preparation to the hair with the object of increasing its brilliance and of ensuring that it would remain "put." As a consequence ladies were obliged to spend laborious days in making coverings for the backs of their chairs to prevent their being ruined by excess of grease. Pomades were invariably used for the purpose. By the addition of some cantharidin, the growth of the hair was promoted. overcome the objections to greasy compounds, emulsions of the lime cream type were introduced. Latterly non-greasy creams are used to "master the hair." The abundant whiskers and moustaches, the Dundreary and the Piccadilly weepers could not go untended, and fixatives were extensively used. Essentially they consisted of an alcoholic solution of aromatic resins, which, when applied to the moustache, enabled the wearer to twist the ends of his appendage into needle-like tails, of which he was inordinately proud. Fashious in this, as in every other form of toilet preparations, have totally changed, and the sale of such compounds must be small to-day. The vogue of to-day, nevertheless, offers abundant opportunities for the pharmacist to study the question of cosmetics and to profit thereby. Hair-curling prepara-tions or setting lotions are largely used, and, generally, take the form of an alkaline solution which effects a partial saponification of the fats of the hair, with the result that it acquires a twist, or what is known as a "wave." Similar effects can be attained by the application of heat. One interesting means of generating heat is by supplying packets of slaked lime wrapped in parchment paper and then in perforated tinfoil. When these are dipped in water the heat of the reaction is so great that the boiling point is very rapidly reached. The packet is then wrapped round the tresses, and moistened when the heat of reaction is developed. Depilatories are used for manifest reasons, and a mere human had better be silent about them. Ancient depilatories were used by the gentler sex, and consisted of a paste of lime and orpiment, a sulphide of arsenic, which was, of course, liable to be absorbed with toxic effects. In recent years depilatories consisting of the sulphides of the alkaline earth metals with zinc oxide were used. Their use was often followed by an attack of dermatitis, and, in any case, they were objectionable on account of their unpleasant odour. The most up-to-date preparations of this class consist of a cream of a fatty basis containing I per cent. of thallium acetate and some zinc oxide. Hair dyes are used for those who like to change their complexions with changing fashions. One well-known hair dye consisted of a suspension of sulphur with lead acetate. On application to the hair a reaction occurred with the formation of lead sulphide, a black compound which naturally changes the colour of the hair from white to, if one is lucky, black. If unlucky, any shade between grey and black or even piebald. Resorcin may give rise to some curious and embarrassing effects. Henna leaf and its preparations hold a high place to-day, and represent an interesting revival of a very ancient practice.

Lipsticks

One must conclude with a brief reference to these compounds, though one may be tempted to wonder why on earth they are used at all. They should, for obvious reasons, be reasonably adhesive to the lips, but not to any other surface. They consist of salves with waxy basis, suitably coloured and perfumed. They are prepared today of a much firmer consistency than formerly, another evidence of the desire for portability. A survey of a wide question such as this must of necessity be very incomplete. The point which I wish to stress is that the sale of cosmetics is one which very properly belongs to the pharmacist. By prescriptive right of ancient practice, and by the special scientific qualifications which he holds, he is qualified to deal with and in them, but, to do so, he should be prepared to take the trouble to make himself au fait with the principles which underly their preparation and use.

The Draft Poisons List and Rules

Observations of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation

HE following is the text of a letter addressed, on behalf of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, to the secretary of the Poisons Board. The letter is dated November 2, 1934, and is signed by the president (Mr. Duff) and secretary (Mr. Macmillan).

The Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation is an Association formed for the purpose of looking after the interests of chemists and druggists in business in Scotland and, as such, may be taken to represent generally the trading interests of chemists and druggists therein. They have had before them since its issue the draft Poisons List and Rules proposed to be issued under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. They feel that the time they have had to deal with the matter, considering its importance and extent, has been very limited, but they wished to respond to the invitation of the Poisons Board and submit, as they now do, the following observations and suggestions on the Draft List and Rules. For convenience, they have divided the observations and suggestions into two parts, the first part dealing with general observations and the second part dealing with certain matters in particular.

I-General

The Federation recognise that the matter with which the Poisons Board have to deal is an extremely difficult one and is not rendered easier by the fact that a new class of seller of poisons has been introduced. observation that occurs to anyone reading the draft List and Rules is that the plan thereof is confusing. For long chemists and druggists have been used to dealing with Part I and Part II Poisons, and, if the draft List and Rules are passed as they stand, there may be confusion in that there is in the Poisons List a Part I and Part II, in the Rules a Part I and Part II and in the First Schedule under the Rules a Part I and Part II. It is humbly suggested that an attempt should be made to avoid possible confusion in dealing with "Part I" and "Part II." It would at least minimise the risk of confusion if the First Schedule to the Draft Rules was dispensed with altogether and its contents incorporated into Parts I and II of the Poisons List respectively, and then Parts I and II of the Poisons List divided into Schedules according to the method of handling and labelling. The Federation humbly suggest that it would make for simplification if there was a combined publication called the Poisons List and Rules, and if into Part I was placed the Part I Poisons with the Rules applicable to these and into Part II the Part II Poisons with the Rules applicable to these. The "Exclusions" could then be put in at the end. The result of that suggestion would be that the Schoduler would be result of the second to the would be that the Schedules would consist solely of

forms. From a practical viewpoint, the Federation think that the List and Rules should be issued in such a form that the chemist and druggist, who, while conducting his business, has to think of a thousand and one things in addition to the supplying of poisons, should be able to find in the List at a moment's notice (a) any particular poison required and (b) the Rules governing the sale of that poison.

There are several cases that might be termed "omnibus definitions," e.g., barbituric acid. While the Federation agree that it may be necessary to put in such general definitions, they suggest that it would add to the practical efficiency and ease of use if, in addition to these general definitions, there was included in the List the names of articles that normally would fall under the

general omnibus clauses.

The Federation have also to suggest that there should be added to the Poisons List what have been recently and generally described as "potent substances," e.g., aspirin, phenacetin and caffeine. These could be dealt with specially in the Poisons List and Rules. If this suggestion were adopted some of the articles that are already under Part I of the List might be transferred into the list of such substances, e.g., phenazone, acetanilide and santonin.

II—Particular

(a) Labelling.—Chemists and druggists have quite frequently to supply powders to customers, without any written prescription, containing acetanilide, phenazone (antipyrin) or santonin. As will be known to the chemist and druggist members of the Board, chemists and druggists frequently have powders containing these ingredients ready for supply. These are known popularly as "headache powders" or "worm powders" as the case may be. If the List is passed as it stands these powders, supplied in that fashion, will require to be labelled "Poison." It is suggested that such a requirement is suite unpresent in the case of a chemist and ment is quite unnecessary in the case of a chemist and druggist. There are articles in the List where the label required will vary according to the purpose for which the poison is required. In some cases the buyer will be able to tell the chemist and druggist the purpose for which it is required. For instance, tincture of iodine—2½-per-cent. solution—would be labelled in three different ways according to the requirements of the buyer, e.g., for outward application the label would be "Poisonous. Not to be taken"; for ringworm on an animal, the proper label would be "Poisonous. For veterinary purposes per later would be labelled "Poisonous." Before the chemist and druggist can affix the proper label he requires to know the purpose for which the iodine is required, and in many cases it is impossible to know this where the buyer is a messenger. These three instances lead the Federation to suggest that, keeping in view that the chemist and druggist is a professional man and has been accustomed to handling poisons all his business life, he ought to be allowed a certain discretion as to what label he ought to use, not only in this particular case but in all cases of supplying poisons.

To state on a label the percentage of a poison contained in simple household remedies serves no purpose whatever and merely causes extra work to the chemist and druggist. Of what value is it to the buyer or anyone to have marked on the label of a bottle containing 2d. paregoric, 2d. glycerin, 2d. syrup of squill the percentage of strength of paregoric stated as I in 8, I in 6, or some

other figure?

(b) Extension of Exemption in Section 19 of the Principal Act by Rule 26 of the Draft Poisons Rules.—The Federation suggest that all the exemption that is required in favour of doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons is already provided by Section 19 of the Act, and no further exemption is either necessary or desirable. The Federation are apprehensive that if Rule 26 is passed as it stands it will enable Poisons to be sold indiscriminately by doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons. There is not repeated in either the 1933 Act or in the draft Rule the limitation contained in Sections 1 and 3 of the Phar-

macy Act of 1869. Under the law in existence prior to 1933, the veterinary surgeon could only dispense, without restriction, medicines for animals under his care, and the exemption in favour of doctors applied only to medicines supplied by the doctor to his patients. If the only purpose of the Rule is to avoid any suggestion that a poison is not a medicine, the Federation suggest that this could quite easily be dealt with if there was added to the end of the "Exclusions" a phraseology such as "Any medicine coming within the scope of Section 19 of The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933." If, on the other hand, the Rule is intended to allow the doctor, dentist and veterinary surgeon to sell medicines indiscriminately and without restriction, the Federation strongly object to any such extension, and submit that to so extend it is not in accordance with the spirit of the principal Act and indeed is of questionable validity.

and indeed is of questionable validity.

(c) Phenols.—Solutions of phenols are very popular disinfectants. Millions of small bottles are sold weekly at very low prices and used for all kinds of purposes, e.g., for washing wounds, for veterinary purposes and in the flushing of drains. A 44-per-cent. solution of phenols is just as dangerous as one with 50 per cent., and to place a 50-per-cent. solution in Part I of the List and a 44-per-cent. solution in Part II of the List is to invite manufacturers to reduce their preparations to the latter strength, which might readily become the new standard. As far as possible only one strength should be sold as a disinfectant, otherwise the buyer does not know how far to dilute the particular sample he has just purchased.

Under existing conditions solutions containing more than 3 per cent. of phenols can only be sold by chemists and druggists, and in spite of all restrictions, solutions of phenols cause most deaths by poisoning. There are ample facilities for obtaining phenol disinfectants. These goods may be obtained at every chemist's shop in the country, while immense quantities are also supplied by local authorities. If it is necessary to make the sale of disinfectants more general, the experiment should be tried with some preparation which will entail less risk to the general public, whose interests poison legislation is

designed to protect.

The Federation wish to emphasise that phenols can be obtained all over the country from chemists and druggists, and they do not see that there should be any objection to (a) their being included in Part I of the List only and (b) a buyer having to obtain them from a chemist and druggist. The Federation also humbly suggest that it is contrary to the directions laid down in Section 17, subsection 3 of the 1933 Act, in respect that phenols as contained at present in Part II are used for the treatment of human ailments, and that it is not reasonably necessary to include these phenols in Part II because the public will have in the words of the subsection "adequate facilities for obtaining them" if the sale is restricted to the authorised sellers.

(d) Rule 25. Mercuric Seed Dressings.—The Federation suggest that the words referred to therein "These seeds are dressed with Poison" are unfortunate, and that some other words should be adopted, as they may well suggest to a buyer how to obtain poisons easily for a criminal purpose. The Federation suggest that such a deadly poison should be restricted in its sale and, accordingly, that the sale of these seeds should be restricted to an authorised seller and to a person who carries on a regular business in agricultural and horticultural acces-

sories.

(e) Rule 15. Storage of Poisons by Retail Traders.— It is not clear whether the proviso in Rule 15 applies only to "(b)" or to "(a)" and "(b)" referred to in that Rule. It has been suggested that the words "on a shelf" in "(a)" have been inserted by mistake and, if that is so, the difficulty would disappear. If that is not so, however, the Federation suggest that the Rule should be remodelled so as to make it quite clear as to the circumstances in which it is necessary for a poison to be contained in a receptacle distinguishable by touch. The Federation suggest for the consideration of the Poisons Board that it is not always a wise thing that all poisons should be in a particular place, whether that be a cupboard, a drawer or a shelf. If a wrong bottle is taken in error, it means that another poison is used.

(f) Rule 3. Address of Premises.—Some doubt has arisen as to the address that should be placed on the label in the case of an authorised seller having more than one address. Should paragraph (1) (d) of this Rule not be so altered as to make it clear that the address on the label is the address of the premises from which the poison was sold or delivered? Alternatively, the Federation suggest that paragraph (1) (d) should stop at the word "sold." Paragraph 3 of the same Rule would, of course, require to be amended accordingly.

(g) Same premises should not be used by authorised sellers and listed sellers.—While an individual who is an authorised seller cannot be put upon the list of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List because he is a person entitled to sell poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List, there is nothing to prevent any person in the employment of a company chemist applying to be put on the list, which would mean that a company carrying on business as a chemist and druggist could, for all practical purposes, be an authorised seller and a listed person through an individual in its employment making application for the sale of Poisons in Part II. By Section 23 of the principal Act, the Secretary of State may, on the recommendation of the Poisons Board, issue Rules. The powers are very wide, and the Rules may even extend to a variation of the Act itself. The Federation suggest that the Board might be prepared when issuing the Rules to enact that the same premises cannot be used by an authorised seller and a listed seller.

(h) Third Schedule. Certificate for the purchase of a Poison.—The words "of subsection 2 (a) (1) of Section 18 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, or" are not in order in view of Rule 27, which provides under paragraph (1) that "The provisions of subsections (1) (c) and (2) of Section 18 of the Act are hereby dispensed with and shall not apply." Rule 9 refers to the above Certificate.

III—Conclusion

In conclusion, the Federation desire to suggest that as the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, was passed for the greater safety of the public, the best way of maintaining this is to rely upon those persons who have the knowledge and skill and are trained specially to handle poisons and all potent substances; further, that a great deal may be attained by the Poisons Board leaving it to the discretion of the authorised seller rather than by its Rules making the sale of poisons a mere matter of mechanical procedure. The Poisons Board will no doubt keep in view that if anyone is injured by the partaking of a poison, the natural tendency is for such a one to immediately apply to the person who sold the poison for an antidote. If the person who sold the poison was not a chemist and druggist, the likelihood would be that he would have no knowledge of the treatment required. If, however, the poison had been sold by a chemist and druggist, the necessary antidote would be supplied by him without delay.

South-West London Association Discussion on Poisons

HE draft Poisons Regulations were discussed by members of the South-West London Chemists' Association at the Balham Club, Balham, S.W., on November 2. The president of the Association (Mr. E. Skues) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.

Mr. Skues said that neither Mr. E. A. Atkins, Ph.C. (chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive) nor his work needed any introduction. They would listen with great interest to what he had to say on a subject in which, the speaker was sure, the Union of which Mr. Atkins was chairman would be of invaluable service to pharmacy. He asked Mr. Atkins to address them on

The Draft Poisons Regulations

[ABSTRACT]

The confusion which exists in the minds of many pharmacists concerning the draft Poisons List would be eliminated if they would not attempt to divide Parts and Schedules as if they were categories entirely apart from one another.

I would counsel all making their first study of the List to concentrate upon what affects the pharmacist only and leave all else until these vital facts are thoroughly understood. Do not try to differentiate between Parts I and II of the List; after all, the pharmacist sells the poisons in both, so that what is in Part II is only a matter of academic interest to him, except to see if something has been put in it which he considers should have been confined to him and to advise his representatives accordingly. Having done that, he can then forget Part II entirely. The same thing applies to Part II of the First Schedule. Schedule I is only the section of poisons which have to be signed for and which need "Poison" either in red or upon a red background. It is not another List. Examine it, take out what you think should not be signed for, such as belladonna plasters, send in your objection, and then forget it until the final List comes along. You will then only refer to it, if you cannot memorise it, when you have to sell one of the poisons in it. Schedule II is also part of the Poisons List, and merely refers to those articles which need a special label.

Labelling in the new rules is not really anything fear-some; it is merely a little more precise than at present, the word "Poison" being emphasised and strengthened, and the sale of a Schedule I poison gives little further trouble than the sale of a Part I poison under present conditions. The position of the buyer is put upon a safer footing, and the responsibility of deciding whether he is sufficiently known to the seller is taken, to a greater extent, off our shoulders. Provision for "Urgent" cases makes these Regulations reasonable. Avoid the common error that corporate bodies are in a better position than the private pharmacist in being allowed to have one address on all labels. They are not. Rule 6 is very definite on this point.

Before making up your mind that you are going to be swamped by the "listed seller," note that the poisons in Part II of the First Schedule can only be sold by bona-fide dealers in horticultural and agricultural goods, that these people will also be troubled with the signing regulations for these goods, and that they alone, of all listed sellers, can register "deputies."

The storage of poisons appears complicated because the rules are framed with the usual legal verbiage; but all that will be necessary is the bringing together of all Schedule I poisons and keeping them in a safe place in your pharmacy.

We are not yet satisfied with the draft List. Aspirin and camphor in oil are not yet included; the phenol percentage is too high; and iodine, in all strengths, should be transferred to Part I. The recent case of the death of a young girl who, while the doctor was prescribing aspirin, was also taking it secretly, is an example of what is going on, too often, all over the country in consequence of its safety being too greatly stressed by advertisement—and its being sold through uncontrolled sellers ignorant of its potentialities. When we hand over a bottle of mist. acetylsal. and the customer also asks for a bottle of aspirin tablets, our suspicions are aroused; if the aspirin has been bought elsewhere trouble is on the way. That aspirin has certain dangers is known to the public only because it was once bought entirely from the chemist; the only education that the public has received has been from

him. Deaths of children through the giving of camphorated oil from improper bottles are too common for this article to be left out. The further practice of selling it from cards, in ordinary plain vials, or of putting it into any kind of old bottle, is prevalent only where its sale is not in our hands. The 45 per cent. phenol limit will merely mean the selling of useless disinfectants to the public, while the same thing will be the case with iodine, unless all strengths are included in the List.

It is profoundly to be hoped that vested interests will not be put before the safety of the public where these four items are concerned. It is all to the good that hawking of poisons is now impossible and that sampling is forbidden, but the giving of samples by medical men is as yet left in ambiguity and the position must be cleared up.

[The address concluded with a reference to the N.P.U. clearing house arrangements and scheme for packed pharmaceuticals.]

Discussion

Mr. W. A. Shakerley asked the speaker if the regulation that Schedule I poisons must not be exposed within reach of the public meant that they must be kept in a cupboard.

Mr. Atkins answered that the rule only required that the position of the poisons should be a safe one. Providing that this requirement was fulfilled, pharmacists could make arrangements to suit their own convenience.

Mr. J. E. Monaghan remarked that the regulations required that even very small quantities of listed poisons must bear a "Poison" label. If he sold a Daisy powder he must put a "Poison" label on it.

Mr. Atkins said the difficulty was that if certain poisons were not kept on the List the public would be offered useless remedies by uncontrolled sellers. If preparations containing iodine, for example, were not controlled, diluted solutions of iodine would be marketed and the public swindled by entirely useless articles. They were fighting for really big principles, and for the time being unimportant issues must be put aside.

MR. E. ROWLAND said it seemed that under the new Regulations a wholesaler could not supply poppy heads to a furnisher, for when he got them he must put them in a closed receptacle. Neither could the pharmacist decorate his counter or window with them. They would be asked to do many things difficult to carry out.

Mr. C. J. Walker (Potter & Clarke, Ltd.) stressed the importance of keeping all the substances on the List. Even if some of them appeared trivial, they must be kept on. He referred to "this wretched grocers' opposition," and declared that if the retailers gave way the grocers would "sweep the board."

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Atkins concluded the proceedings.

Mr. Dick at Harrow on the Draft Poisons List and Rules

HE Harrow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is attracting great interest in pharmaceutical affairs. Full attendance at recent committee meetings was followed on November 6 by a packed meeting, "standing room only," when Mr. A. A. Dick (a member of the Society's Council) spoke on "The Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Draft Poisons List."

Mr. Dick's Address

MR. DICK, in his opening remarks, referred to the removal of carboys from chemists' windows, which, he said, meant destroying a symbol which marked chemists out from ordinary shopkeepers. It was a symbol chemists should do their utmost to preserve. Chemists entered a calling and a profession in which a person could be helpful to the public in sickness and in many other ways, and filled a niche in public services which could not be replaced. The first thing we had to do was to recover our ideals—as was said in Scotland "have a better conceit of ourselves." The world took us at our own valuation. It would pay us greater deference if we asserted ourselves. Let us be loyal to the things that are of value to the craft and to the Society. If the Council did not meet with their approval it is their fault, in part. To elect the same representatives year after year made the Council like a stagnant pool. Chemists needed an objective, something to work for. The State should declare and fence about their position in the health services of the country.

When the Government Committee was formed in connection with the inquiry into pharmacy and poisons, the Society should have asked for a plan for pharmacy. When the Government Committee arranged its procedure it narrowed down cleverly the subject to the sale of poisons. One man put up a fight and wanted it broadened. The Committee's interpretation was one of the cleverest moves he had seen, and queered their pitch. It was the duty of the Council to have informed the Government that if nothing else could be done, then its representatives would withdraw. They hoped, however, that something would turn up. They were in a worse position then than before the Committee had begun its sittings. Plain things were said, but they slipped from ledge to ledge.

That did not end everything. He had dreams that pharmacy would wake up, go back to the Government and make it give them an opportunity to draft a Bill to define pharmacy. They would have to elect a driving Council with energy. He felt that a great deal more could be done, and hoped the Council would prepare a Bill so as to get back the prestige they possessed as a craft. He welcomed the Poisons List and Rules as an honest attempt to make good law. It was easier to keep what they had than to get back what they had lost. He appealed to Harrow to send in suggestions, to ask flatly for the things they contended for, and let the Council see they meant business. Their case had been splendidly put before the Poisons Board. Had the Society first washed its hands of the Bill it would have been in a stronger position. It was shameful not to poll more than from 35 to 40 per cent.

Discussion

After refreshments, questions were invited, and the meeting became lively. Questions on the labelling of poisons came first, and Mr. Conduit said: "Mr. Dick expressed opinion on a poison. What is a poison?" Mr. Collins stated that doctors, dentists, etc., followed the profession for which they were trained. Mr. Ratcliff wanted to know what conditions applied to wholesale dealings in poisons. He felt that while chemists had to follow certain provisions it should be made illegal for wholesalers to supply Part I poisons to persons who were not authorised to receive them. Mr. F. W. Adams (assistant secretary of the Society) dealt with some of these matters on behalf of Mr. Dick.

In the short time at his disposal, Mr. Dick dealt with many questions; he pointed out that if mistakes were made, or if certain articles not included were being misused, then the Poisons Board would make representations, and pharmacists might win back much of what they have lost. Mr. Baker proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dick. Mr. Conduit, in seconding, mentioned that Mr. Dick had put before them an ideal.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Bateson) introduced the subject of a dispensing service in Harrow, and a subcommittee was formed to deal with it.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Council Meeting

THE November meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was uneventful. Most of the members were present, but Sir Malcolm Delevingne was detained at Geneva. The president announced that Mr. L. Moreton Parry, a past-president and formerly for many years a member, had been co-opted to the Council at the private meeting on the previous day, and the intimation was received with expressions of approval. The three members appointed by the Privy Council—Sir Humphry Rolleston, Sir Malcolm Delevingne and Professor Gunn-were elected honorary members of the Society. The Privy Council's approval of certain amended by-laws was intimated. Two new fourteenguinea members were elected. The Board of Examiners for England and Wales and for Scotland were appointed. The president intimated another gift from Mr. W. H. Quarrell, consisting of portraits. Mr. Hardy drew attention to the number of failures at the examinations in London. It seemed very strange, he said, that there should be no failures at the Edinburgh examination.

MR. L. M. PARRY

The president said he would call the attention of the Scottish Board of Examiners to the matter. The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that thirteen applications had been considered, and grants made or were now recommended ranging from £13 to £40. The quarterly report stated that thirtytwo grants had been made and a total of IOS. disbursed, while the receipts for the same period amounted to £532 19s.

Among the special contributions acknowledged was one of \pounds 100 from Sir Harry Hague (A. Wander, Ltd.), and Mr. Beardsley, chairman of the Committee, paid a warm tribute to Sir Harry's interest and continued support. The Committee of the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund reported a grant of \pounds 26. The quarterly statement showed that twelve grants amounting in all to \pounds 393 had been made. Some discussion took place on arrangements for future meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The vice-president said he hoped they would get rid of the overlapping of the meetings with the delegate meetings. Mr. Neathercoat said the meetings were under the jurisdiction of the Council, and they should reserve the right to hold the delegates' meetings in such numbers as they wished.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of the Education Committee showed that the Committee had begun a detailed consideration of the printed draft of the proposed new examination regulations. Among other matters considered by the Committee were applications for recognition of training received in foreign universities as training for the purposes of entry for the Preliminary Scientific examination. The president announced that the Council had decided to

invite all those who were concerned with the production of the Codex to dine with them in December.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Seventeen persons were elected student-associates. The Council decided that thirty-seven persons whose names had been removed from the Register, but who had subsequently paid the retention fee together with the prescribed penalty, be restored to the Register. The registrar reported that 196 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Sir William Willcox, the Government inspector, in his report on the examinations of the Society held in London during the year ended March 31, referring to the Preliminary Scientific examination, wrote:—

In my last two reports I have called attention to the very high percentage of failures in botany. In the present year the figures for failures in botany are very high and out of proportion to those in the other subjects. It is unsatisfactory that the percentage of failures in botany should remain so much higher than those in other subjects, and it is highly desirable that the serious attention of the teaching institutions should be directed towards an improvement in the preparation of candidates for this subject of the examination.

The practical examinations in chemistry and physics were exceedingly well organised and were carried out in a most satisfactory manner. . . .

I understand that the subject of botany in the examinations

I understand that the subject of botany in the examinations for the Qualifying examinations is undergoing revision, and that the introduction of biology and physiology is a step likely to be carried out in the near future. I should like to express my appreciation. . . .

Addition to Poisons Schedule

The Council resolved to add to Part I of the Poisons Schedule the following words:—"Phenylcinchoninic acid, its salts, its esters; derivatives of phenylcinchoninic acid, their salts, their esters; preparations and admixtures containing phenylcinchoninic acid, its salts, its esters; preparations and admixtures containing derivatives of phenylcinchoninic acid, their salts, their esters."

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that the receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £32 os. Id., amounted to £9,504 8s. Id., comprising the following items:—Retention fees, £53 IIs.; subscriptions, £18 7s. 6d.; college, tuition fees, etc., £1,796 6s. Id.; college, testing, £508 14s. 6d.; college, university grant, £162 10s.; registration fees, £548 2s.; restoration fees, £31 10s.; examination fees, £21; Law Department, penalties and expenses, £113 IIs.; interest on deposit, £9 Is. Id.; rentals, £557 IIs. 3d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," £1,550 17s. IId.; Pharmaceutical Press, £1,084 3s. 7d.; F.S.S.U. contributions, £15 2s. 8d.; sundries, £1 19s. 5d.; transferred from deposit account, £3,000. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £9,431 3s. IId., leaving a balance of £73 4s. 2d. The balances on the other accounts were:—Benevolent Fund (current account), £12 7s.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £13 12s. 7d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £69 17s. 2d.; Hills Orphan Fund, £26 15s. 6d.; Orphan Fund, £10 10s. 9d.

LAW COMMITTEE

The report of the Law Committee stated that in England and Wales, since the last report, 808 shops have been visited; of these 530 were chemists' shops. In all the chemists' shops certificates were exhibited. In eighteen of the other shops visited certain infringements of the Pharmacy Acts were reported. In Scotland, since the last report, 117 chemists' shops have been visited, in all of which certificates were exhibited.

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values.

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, November 8

A NUMBER of movements in values of articles of more or less importance are recorded this week, the alterations being mostly to higher prices, particularly in chemicals. The recent mostly to higher prices, particularly in chemicals. The recent better volume of business is being fairly well sustained, but there are a number of markets, notably in the crude drugs section, which are persistently dull. At the same time business as a whole is on a good scale and the general tone is quite steady. There has been a number of important changes in quoted values of pharmaceutical chemicals. Dealers' prices for Sulphonal and Methyl Sulphonal have been advanced, and there does not appear to be very much second-hand material on the market. The recent advances in Barbitone are being maintained. The Convention scales of prices for Atropine (Pure and Sulphate) and Pilocarpine (Hydrochloride and Nitrate) have been advanced by about ten per cent. Gualacol, crystal and liquid, is quoted at dearer prices. Vanillin is becoming steadier, and conditions here may be better before the end of the month. The possibility of a recovery in Bismuth Metal during the next few days is recorded; and should this take place the scales of prices for the Salts will no doubt have to be put back to their former level. Meanwhile, the Convention has to contend with some outside competition. Business in has to contend with some outside competition. Business in crude drugs has not been quite up to recent dimensions, and it is mostly confined to rather small spot orders. A feature of this market has been the growth of export business, which formerly went to Hamburg; a good deal more would be possible if it was not for the handicap of import duties and the difficulties of re-packing in bond. Cape Aldes are dearer. Buchu has been selling well and is firm. Green Aleppy Cardamoms are easier, but bleached Cevlon are fully steady. Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil shipments are well up to average and the market continues very steady. High prices continue to rule for West African Ginger. Matto Grosso Ipecacuanha is very firm. Menthol has been slow all the week, but values are holding up and are well supported by shippers' quotations. Mercury, which advanced one dollar recently, is meeting with a good demand. Senna has been on the quiet side. Carnauba wax is quoted dearer again for the better grades has to contend with some outside competition. Business in CARMAUBA WAX is quoted dearer again for the better grades and supplies are limited. Some of the industrial qualities of Tragacanth have been in very fair demand, and further slight advances for these grades are recorded. Business in essential oils has been patchy, but of fair volume. Old crop Bergamor is offered at cut prices for bulk lots. Brazilian Bois de Rose is fully steady and in short supply, spot and forward. Very little movement in Java Citronella; the Ceylon oil is steady. Madagascar Clove is steadier and supplies are limited here and at the source. French Lavender is being firmly held at the source and is again quoted dearer. Sicilian Lemon and Orange are neglected. Lemongrass has remained dull. Japanese Peppermint is quoted about unchanged and supported by shippers, but buyers are showing very little interest. Petitgrain is nominal forward, with no shipment offers; tendency is to harden. Spanish Spike looks like moving to famine prices in due course. In the fixed oils group Linsed Oil and American Turpentine have been dull. Resin is quoted much cheaper. TRAGACANTH have been in very fair demand, and further slight

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre		Quoted	Par	November 8	Value of the £	
Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Copenhagen Lisbon Madrid Milan Montreal New York Oslo Paris Stockholm Warsaw Zurich		Fl. to f Mks. to f Belgas to f Kr. to f Esc. to f Ptas. to f Lire to f Dol. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Fr. to f Kr. to f Fr. to f	12·107 20·43 35 18·259 110 25·22½ 92·46 4·86¾ nominal 18·159 124·21 164·25 18·159 43·38 25·2215	7'39\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	12/2½ 12/2 12/2 12/2½ 24/8 19/11 ¾ 28/11¼ 20/0½ 20/7¼ 21/11 12/2½ 13/5½ 21/4½ 12/2½ 12/2½ 12/2½	

Bank rate 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A SATISFACTORY volume of business is reported, with values keeping fully steady in most instances. Dealers' prices for sulphonal and methyl sulphonal are dearer. Guaiacol, crystals and liquid, are quoted at higher figures. Convention prices for atropine and pilocarpine have been advanced about 10 per cent. Salicylates continue in seasonal demand.

ACETANILIDE.—Small business; market steady: B.P. crystals and powder, is. 5½d. to is. 8d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOL.—Not much inquiry; quoted unchanged: 56 lb., 7s. 3d.; 28 lb., 7s. 6d.; 14 lb., 7s. 11d. per lb., in 7-lb. tins. Wholesale distributors' prices for smaller quantities would be dearer.

AMIDOPYRIN.—A steady business in limited quantities; dealers' prices maintained: crystals, five cwt., 18s. 9d.; two cwt., 19s. 1\dd.; less than two cwt., 19s. 6d. per lb.; with powder 2\dd. per lb. extra.

Ammonium benzoate.—Market remains quiet. Spot, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d. per lb., as to quantity.

Ammonium ichihosulphonate.—Fair business on a steady market: one cwt., is. 6½d., in 14-lb. tins; is. 8d., in 1-lb. tins; is. 10½d., in 8-oz. tins; and 2s. 1d., per lb., in 4-oz. tins

Aspirin.—Business moving on a fair scale; quoted prices unchanged: home trade, ten cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; one cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9d.; 14 lb., 2s. 10d.; 7 lb., 3s.; 4 lb., 3s. 2d.; 1lb., 3s. 4d. per lb. Bulk packing free, net, carriage paid. Contracts: Over twelve months, minimum, one ton; over six months, less than one ton.

Aspirin (lablets).—The wholesale scale of prices is as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; over 1,000,000, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. For over one million a rebate of 1d. per 1,000 on 10 million tablets over 12 months. Wholesale distributors' prices for smaller quantities would be dearer.

Atropine.—Convention prices for sulphate and pure have been advanced by 10 per cent. Sulphate, 175 oz. and over, 10s.; 35 oz., 10s. 5d.; 4 oz., 10s. 10d.; less than 4 oz., 11s. 3d. Pure: 175 oz. and over, 13s.; 35 oz., 13s. 5d.; 4 oz., 13s. 10d.; less than 4 oz., 14s. 3d. per oz., ex store, London.

Barbitone.—Spot and forward prices are being held at the recent advances: to arrive, two cwt., 13s. 5d.; 56 lb., 13s. 9d.; less, 14s. 1d. per lb., f.o.b. Continent. Spot, two cwt., 15s. 1½d.; 56 lb., 15s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 15s. 9d. to 16s. per lb. Some second-hand parcels may be cheaper.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' scales of prices for these salts are unchanged. Carbonate, cwt. lots, 6s. 6d.; less than 8 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb.

Bromides.—Inquiry continues fairly good: ammonium, not less than five cwt., is. 9d.; one cwt., is. 10d.; 28 lb., 2s. id.; smaller quantities, 2s. 5d. per lb.; potassium B.P. crystals and granular, not less than five cwt., is. 6d.; one cwt., is. 7d.; 28 lb., is. 10d.; smaller quantities, 2s. 2d. per lb.; sodium B.P., not less than five cwt., is. 8d.; one cwt., is. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; smaller quantities, 2s. 4d. per lb., without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities.

Butyl chloral hydrate.—Only occasional small business: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

Caffeine.—Values for Continental show no further change. Pure, two cwt., 6s. 9d.; one cwt., 6s. 1rd.; 56 lb., 7s. 1d.; less than 56 lb., 7s. 3d. per lb. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 7½d.; one cwt., 5s. 8½d.; 56 lb., 5s. 9½d.; less than 56 lb., 5s. 1ro½d. per lb., net, carriage paid on minimum 56-lb. lots. Packages, from 5 lb. and upwards, free. British material is quoted unchanged, as follows: one cwt., 7s. 6d.; 56 lb., 7s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 8s. Citrate, one cwt., 4s. 6d.; 56 lb., 4s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 5s. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market continues steady at the recent advance. British material quoted at 10½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for Continental material are competitive.

Cocaine.—Makers' prices for home trade: hydrochloride, 25 oz., 25s.; 16 oz., 25s. 1od.; and less 26s. 8d. per oz.; pure, 25 oz., 27s. 4d.; 16 oz., 28s. 2d.; less than 16 oz., 29s. per oz.;

1-oz. tins, 21d. per oz. extra. Export prices vary as to destination.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—British material, 99 to 100 per cent., is quoted at 82s. per cwt., less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers quoting imported at keen

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Quoted prices are keeping up to the recent advance. Quantities in demijohns, from 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 1od.; smaller packing, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE.—Dealers' prices for small lots are at about 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

EMETINE.—Makers' prices are steady. Hydrochloride, 8 oz. or 4 kilo., 35s. 6d. per oz.; one oz. or 25 grams, 37s. 6d. per oz.; smaller quantities, 40s. per oz. Other salts are quoted in proportion.

EPHEDRINE.—Actual sales prices for hydrochloride are now at about 6s. to 6s. 9d. per oz., as to quantity. Makers report their prices for small quantities range up to 8s. per oz.

FERRI QUININE CITRATE.—Makers' prices are as follows:-

Packing	Packing Ioo oz. Less the roo oz. Per oz.		Packing	Less that 100 oz. Per oz. Per oz.	
100-oz tins	10½d.		8- & 4-oz. bottles 1-oz. bottles ½-oz. bottles	111d.	113d.
25-oz. tins	10¾d.	11d.		1/01	1/1
16-oz. bottles	11d.	11½d.		1/32	1/4

Special prices for larger quantities.

Gualacol.—Liquid is quoted dearer, as follows: less than two cwt., in 28-lb. demijohns, 9s. 2\frac{1}{4}d.; in 7-lb. jars, 9s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. per lb. Crystals are also at higher figures: less than two cwt., in 28-lb. jars, 9s. 8d.; in 7-lb. bottles, 9s. 10d.; in 1-lb. bottles, 10s. 3d. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—Steady inquiry for limited quantities on spot. Dealers quoting, two cwt., 9s. 8d.; one cwt., 9s. 9d.; less than one cwt., up to 10s. 3d. per lb.

Hexamine.—A fair business, with keen prices quoted for large quantities. Free-running crystals, British make, five cwt., is. 8d.; two cwt., is. 8½d.; one cwt., is. 9d.; i4 lb., is. iid.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 3d. per lb.; powder, cwt. kegs, is. 5d. per lb. and less for good quantities.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Business is limited, with keen prices quoted for bulk quantities: quantities in carboys, is. 4½d. to is. 5½d.; in winchesters and bottles, is. 6d. to is. 10d. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—With the recent advances in the metal makers' prices for these salts are fully steady. Chloride, B.P., one cwt., 4s. 9d.; less than one cwt., 4s. 10d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Inquiry continues on a very fair scale; quoted unchanged: ten cwt., is. 5d.; five cwt., is. 5½d.; one cwt., is. 6d.; less than one cwt., is. 7d.; small quantities in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Dealers' prices have been advanced: two cwt., 18s. 4½d.; one cwt., 18s. 9¾d.; 56 lb., 19s. 3d.; small parcels, 19s. 8¼d. per lb., ex store.

METOL.—Inquiry is slow: 28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 9d. per lb. Wholesale dealers' prices for smaller quantities would be dearer.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE.—A fair business, with the market steady: 100 per cent. powder, quantities in kegs, 1s. 3d.; smaller parcels, from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE.—Not much business on a keen market: quantities in demijohns, is. to is. id.; winchesters, is. 4d. to is. 6d. per lb.; higher prices for small quantities.

Phenacetin.—Market continues competitive, with quantities at about 2s. 72d. per lb. and smaller parcels from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Dealers' spot and forward prices are very steady, with small orders being booked: crystals, five cwt., 10s. 74d.; two cwt., 10s. 10d.; and less, up to 11s. 6d. per lb.; with powder, 2½d. per lb. extra.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Business is slow, with the schedule prices meeting with competition: two cwt., 2s. 9d.; one cwt., ²s. 1od.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

PHENYL ETHYL BARBITURIC.—Moderate spot business for limited quantities, with prices at about 28s. to 29s. per lb. in 2-lb. bottles.

PILOCARPINE.—Convention prices for nitrate and hydrochloride have been advanced by 10 per cent. Nitrate, 175 oz. and over, 8s. 8d.; 35 oz., 9s. 1d.; 4 oz., 9s. 6d.; less than 4 oz., 9s. 11d. per oz. Hydrochloride: 175 oz. and over, 10s.; 35 oz., 10s. 5d.; 4 oz., 10s. 10d.; less than 4 oz., 11s. 3d. per oz., ex store, London.

PIPERAZINE.—Dealers' prices for Continental material continue at the recent advance: 22 lb., 52s. 11d.; 11 lb., 54s. 5d.; 2 lb., 55s. 11d.; less than 2 lb., 57s. 5d. per lb., ex store, London, 8-oz. bottles free, smaller packing extra.

Potassium Permanganate (B.P.).—Quite good business in limited quantities; dealers' prices steady: one ton, in drums, 9½d.; ten cwt., 9½d.; druggists' parcels, from rod. to is. per lb., as to quantity.

Potassium sulphoguaiacolate.—Prices continue at the reduction notified last week. Spot, two cwt., 5s. IIdd.; less than two cwt., 6s. 2d. per lb., ex store.

Pyrogallic acid.—The scale of sales prices is as follows: 56 lb., 7s. 9d.; 28 lb., 8s.; 14 lb., 8s. 6d.; 7 lb., 9s. 3d. per lb., in 7-lb. tins. Wholesale distributors' prices for small parcels would be dearer.

QUININE SULPHATE.—Prices are steady. Sulphate, 2s. 1d.; bisulphate, 2s. 1d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 8½d.; salicylate, 2s. 9½d.; phosphate, 3s. 2½d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 7½d.; bihydrochloride, 2s. 10½d.; hydrobromide, 2s. 7½d.; bihydrobromide, 2s. 10½d.; valerianate, 3s. 7d.; hypophosphite, 3s. 10½d.; alkaloid, 2s. 11d. per 0z., carriage paid on bulk quantities.

Salicylic acid (B.P.).—Business is fair, with quoted prices unchanged: five cwt., is. 7d.; one cwt., is. 7½d.; 28 lb., is. 8d.; i4 lb., is. 9d.; 7 lb., is. iid.; 4 lb., 2s. per lb.

SALOL.—Business is very slow; quoted at recent low levels: spot, crystals, two cwt., 3s. rod.; one cwt., 3s. ri½d.; 56 lb., 4s.; smaller parcels, 4s. 3d. per lb.; powder, 2d. per lb. extra. Santonin.—Market remains dull. Spot, one-kilo. parcels,

about £13 10s.; larger quantities, about £13 per kilo.

Sodium benzoate (B.P.).—A keen market for a limited business. Bulk quantities, is. 6d.; cwt. lots, is. 7d.; smaller parcels, from is. 8d. to is. 11d. per lb., as to quantity.

Sodium Diethylbarbiturate.—Market is quite steady; business on moderate scale: spot, one cwt., 15s. 9d.; 28 lb., 16s.; 14 lb., 16s. 3d.; 7 lb., 16s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 17s. per lb.

Sodium salicylate (B.P.).—A fair inquiry, with quoted prices maintained: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., is. 8½d.; one cwt., is. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; 14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 3d.; I lb., 2s. 6d. per lb.

Sulphonal.—Dealers' prices have been advanced as follows: crystals or powder, two cwt., 14s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; one cwt., 15s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 56 lb., 15s. $3\frac{2}{4}$ d.; smaller parcels, up to 15s. 1od. per lb., ex store.

Tartaric acid (B.P.).—British makers' quoted price is fully steady at 1s, 03d, per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers are quoting at competitive prices.

Theobromine.—Prices for Continental material continue at the advance recently recorded: Pure, two cwt., 6s. 8½d.; one cwt., 6s. ro½d.; 56 lb., 7s. o½d.; less than 56 lb., 7s. 2½d. per lb. Soda salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 6½d.; one cwt., 6s. 7½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 8½d.; less than 56 lb., 6s. 9½d. per lb., net, carriage paid on minimum 56-lb. lots. Packages from 5 lb. upwards

Vanillin.—Quotations are unchanged; market tends to be steadier: ex guaiacol or clove oil, five cwt., 13s. 3d.; one cwt., 13s. 6d.; 56 lb., 13s. 9d.; less, 14s. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR.—A limited spot inquiry; shipment dull; values unchanged: spot, Kobe No. 1, 1s. 11½d.; No. 2, 1s. 10½d.; Yokohama No. 1, 1s. 1od. per lb.; shipment, Kobe No. 1, 1s. 9½d.; No. 2, 1s. 8d.; Yokohama No. 1, 1s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f. New crop, January-March shipment, Kobe No. 1, 1s. 7½d.; No. 2, Is. 62d.; Yokohama No. 1, 1s. 54d. per lb., c.i.f.

Aloes.—Stocks of Cape have been substantially reduced and the market is quoted dearer. Spot, 38s. to 39s. for good quality.

Antimony.—Chinese crude is now quoted at the higher figure of £28 ios., c.i.f. Spot is nominal.

Balsams.—Spot values of Canada are held at 2s. 9d., with shipment at 2s. 8d. per lb. Tolu, soft, is at about 1s. 9d. and Peru at 5s. 4d. per lb., spot.

Belladonna.—Market has not received much inquiry. Good test root, 62s. 6d. Leaves, about 75s. per cwt., spot.

Buchu.—Quite a good demand this week and remaining stocks are firmly held. Best quality, green rounds, is. 4d.; ordinary to fair, is. 2½d. to is. 3½d.; ovals, iod. to iid. per lb., spot.

Camphor.—Market has been dull; quoted unchanged: spot, slabs, 2s. id.; flowers, 2s. 1½d.; tablets, 2s. 5d.; shipment, slabs, is. 9¾d.; flowers, is. iod.; tablets, 2s. id. per lb., c.if. English refined is still unchanged: flowers, one cwt., 3s. id.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; I oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz. and \(\frac{1}{3} \) oz. and \(\frac{1}{4} \) oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.; special prices for contracts

Cantharides.—Occasional small spot business. about 6s. 9d. to 7s.; Chinese, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per lb., as to

CARDAMOMS.—There has been a good inquiry for bleached on spot, with some difficulty in meeting requirements. Prices are fully steady at 2s. to 5s. per lb., as to grade. Aleppy, greens are again easier at 2s., spot, and 1s. 102d. per lb., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Market is steady but rather dull. Shipment, 30s. per cwt., in car-load lots, c.i.f. Spot, 34s.; 1933 peel, about 42s. 6d. per cwt.

Chamomiles.—A fair business continues to be done at previous rates. First pickings, 240s.; second pickings, 220s.; thirds, 200s. per cwt., spot.

CLOVES.—Market has been rather quiet, but is keeping steady. Zanzibar, spot, 64d.; shipment, October-December,

54d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended November 3 were 187 and the deliveries 169, leaving a stock of 3,169. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 4,769 and the deliveries 4,110. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended November 3 were 30 and the deliveries nil, leaving a stock of 388. From January 1 to date landings of Madagascar have been 326 and the deliveries 920 packages.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English is quoted from about 81d. to 92d. per lb., as to quantity. Foreign, about 8d. per lb., for quantities.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Market is steady at the improved prices. Spot, fine, 18s. 3d.; medium, November-December, 17s. per cwt., c.i.f. Spot, fine, 18s. 3d.; medium, 18s. 3d.; shipment,

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports shipments to November 5 totalled 83,002 barrels, compared with 82,003 barrels at the same date last year, and 86,001 barrels in 1932. The shipment same date last year, and 86,001 barrels in 1932. The shipment market continues fully steady, with finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil at 90s. per barrel, c.i.f. Spot, in small lots, 130s. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. Newfoundland non-freezing medicinal oil, 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil continues to be quoted from one source at 115s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, data from while quotations from each per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

Colchicum.—Supplies of seed are quoted at about is. 2d. per lb. for small parcels and root at about 47s. 6d. per cwt.

for small parcels.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—It is difficult to find sellers at less than 2s. 2d. per lb. for small spot lots. Supplies are very limited.

Derris root.—A steady inquiry for shipment, with prices ranging from 84d. to is. 3d. per lb., as to test. Nothing offering on spot.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Dealers are quoting small parcels on spot at about 100s, per cwt.

EPHEDRA HERB.—Supplies for shipment are at 19s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Ergor.—Prices are about steady; inquiry fair. Spanish, spot, 1s. 7\frac{1}{4}d.; shipment, 1s. 4\frac{1}{4}d., c.i.f. Portuguese, 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.; Polish, 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.; Russian, 1s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. per lb., spot.

Gentian.—Dealers are offering French root at 42s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt., as to quantity.

GINGER.—The shipment price for West African is again dearer at 32s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Spot is firmly held at about 37s. 6d. Jamaican continues fully steady, with 8os. quoted for small grinding up to 110s. for bold, in barrels.

GUM ACACIA.—Market is about unchanged and quiet: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 36s. 3d.; bleached, 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 34s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Henbane.—Dealers are offering some new crop Hungarian at about 75s. per cwt., spot.

Honey.—Business has remained rather limited, with quoted prices generally unchanged. Inquiry for Jamaican smooth pale amber continues. Jamaican: white set, 45s. to 50s., as to quality; pale amber, 37s. 6d.; dark liquid manufacturing, 32s. 6d. per cwt. San Domingo, amber, 37s.; Californian, white clover, 44s. to 45s.; Canadian, new season, white set,

48s. to 50s. per cwt. Hydrastis.—Business has been unimportant. 4s. 10 d.; shipment, 4s. 4 d. per lb., c.i.f.

INSECT FLOWERS.—Dalmatian flowers in small quantities are mentioned at 105s. per cwt., and less for bulk lots.

IPECACUANHA.—This market continues very firm and fair sales of Matto Grosso are reported, with holders now wanting close up to 5s. 3d. per lb. Minas is steady at about 4s. 3d. per lb. Cartagena not quoted.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Spot supplies of new crop best French blue flowers are valued at 160s. and fair quality at 130s. per

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Continues in slow demand, with the spot price in the region of £13 per ton.

LOBELIA HERB.—Market remains dull and at low levels. Spot, 11½d. to 1s.; shipment, about 8½d. per lb., c.i.f.

Menthol.—Business has been slow this week, but values MENTHOL.—Business has been slow this week, but values are being maintained and are supported by shippers' offers. K/S brands, spot, 12s. 4½d.; affoat, 11s. 4½d.; shipment, October-December, 11s. 4½d.; January-March, 11s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. sellers. Japanese shippers quoting steadily at 113. 72d., c.i.f., and not accepting lower bids.

MERCURY.—Business has been on a good scale, with prices very steady at the recent advances. Spanish-Italian, 57 dollars 50 cents per lb., f.o.b. Continent. Small spot lots about £11 13s. 6d. per bottle, ex store, London.

OPIUM.-Only occasional small business being done. Spot, Is. 43d. to Is. 5d.; shipment, about Is. 23d. per unit, c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Market is steady. Thin cut, is. 4d. to is. 6d. per lb.; quarters 35s. per cwt., spot.

Orris root.—Supplies of Florentine in small parcels are valued at 37s. 6d. per cwt., spot.

PEPPER.—After advancing to higher figures the market moved back, but closed steady. Lampong, spot, 6\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; shipment, October-December, 6d.; January-March, 6\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per lb., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 6\frac{3}{4}d.; shipment, November-December, 63s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 6\frac{3}{6}d.; shipment, November-December, 61s. 6d., c.i.f. White Muntok, spot, 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.; shipment, October-December, 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.; January-March, 1s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Delivery, January, 1s. 4\frac{1}{3}d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Market is steady but rather quiet. Spot, 2\frac{3}{4}d. per lb.; shipment, November-December, 21s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Rubber.—Values are again easier with business limited. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 6½d.; November, 6½d.; December, 6½d.; January-March, 6½d.; April-June, 6¼d.; July-September, 6½d. per lb. Firmer at the close, with more business being done.

Saffron.—Dealers report some small spot business. Spot, prime B.P., 53s.; extra B.P., 52s.; super B.P., 50s. 6d. per lb., and less for buk quantities.

Sarsaparilla.—Market steady, average spot business. Grey Jamaican, 1s. 7d.; native mixed, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spot, duty paid, Spanish, 67s. 6d.; Bulgarian, 43s. Caraway.—Market unchanged. Dutch, 35s., duty paid, and 29s., f.o.b. Holland. Coriander.—Morocco new crop, spot, 14s. 6d., duty paid; old crop, 14s.; wormy, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. Cumin.—Morocco sold at 57s. 6d., duty paid. The shipment price is 52s. 6d., c.i.f. Fenugreek.—Market quiet. Morocco on spot quoted at 13s., duty paid. For shipment, 10s. 10½d., c.i.f., is the quotation. Mustard.—English 22s. 6d. to 31s., according to quality. English 22s. 6d. to 31s., according to quality.

SENEGA-Spot is now quoted at about 1s. 2d. per lb., with some sales; shipment is at about is. 12d. per lb., c.i.f.

Senna.—A limited amount of small business and inquiry for Tinnevelly leaves with prices steady. Prime qualities on spot offer at 6d. for No. 1, No. 2 at 4d., No. 3 at 3½d. No fresh arrivals of best quality hand-picked Alexandrian pods have reached this market, but supplies of fair quality offer at 2s. 9d. to 3s. and medium grade at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

Shellac.—At the lower values quoted the market is steadier. Spot, standard TN orange, 90s. to 95s.; fine orange, 122s. 6d. to 155s.; pure button, 125s. per cwt. For delivery, TN, December, 90s. 6d.; March, 91s. For arrival, TN, November-December, 88s. per cwt., c.i.f.

SQUILL.—A steady inquiry, with spot quoted from 22s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt., as to quality and quantity.

STRAMONIUM.—Dealers are asking from 55s. to 6os. per cwt., as to quality, for small parcels.

TRAGACANTH.—There has again been a steady demand for the industrial qualities with brown to red leaf at 90s. and amber at 105s. per cwt. Druggists' qualities continue steady at £27 to £28 per cwt., ex store.

Valerian root.—New crop root is available, with the value for small parcels about 60s. per cwt.

WAX.-BEES'.-Average business with the market steady. Wax.—Bees'.—Average business with the market steady. Abyssinian, spot, 102s. 6d.; shipment, 91s. per cwt., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, 105s.; in bond, 95s.; shipment, 89s., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, 102s. 6d.; shipment, 88s., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 105s.; shipment, 97s., c.i.f. Madagascar, spot, 100s.; shipment, 92s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Carnauba.—Further advances in values are recorded. Fatty grey, 120s., duty paid; 110s. in bond; afloat, 105s.; shipment, October-November, oss.: November-December, ofs.. December-Ianuary, 93s. per 99s.; November-December, 96s., December-January, 94s. per cwc., c.i.f. Chalky grey, 115s., duty paid; shipment, November-December, 90s., nominal. Primeira is again dearer and in short supply: 220s., duty paid; 205s. in bond; shipment, January-February, 150s. c.i.f. Mediana, 200s., duty paid; 185s. in bond; shipment, January-February, 140s. per cwt.,

Essential Oils, etc.

A MODERATE volume of business is reported, but some lines are still badly neglected. Bergamot is offered cheaply for old oil. Bois de rose is firmer and short. Madagascar clove is fully steady and in limited supply. French lavender is again firmer. Sicilian orange and lemon are flat. Lemongrass is slack. Petitgrain is firm. Japanese peppermint has remained quiet.

ALMOND.—Rather more spot inquiry; market steady: English-made, cwt. lots, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 8d. Foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 4d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 7d. per lb. Bitter, s.p.a., genuine French, 9s. per lb.

Ansse (star).—Steady but quiet on spot; shipment unchanged: "Red Ship," in leads, rs. rrd.; in tins, rs. 9½d.; in drums, rs. 8d.; shipment, in leads, rs. 8d.; in tins, rs. 6½d.; in drums, rs. 5¾d. per lb., c.i.f.

Bay.—Dealers' prices are well held at about 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4½d. per lb. for 49 to 50 per cent., as to quantity.

Bergamor.—Some cheap bulk lots of old oil are reported to be on offer, with small interest shown. New crop oil for shipment is also neglected, with the figure from 5s., c.i.f., for good quantities. Spot oil has sold occasionally at from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity and source.

Bois De Rose.—It seems to be very difficult to get offers from the source and at the moment no definite shipment figure can be quoted. Brazilian, on spot, is now firmly held for 4s. 9d. and upwards per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Market is steady; limited business. Spot, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; green, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., as to quantity.

Cananga.—Prices continue steady at the recent advance, with supplies rather limited. Spot, small parcels, 10s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, new crop, 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—Quite steady, with a fair business passing. Dutch rectified, five cwt., 8s. 6d.; one cwt., 8s. rod.; smaller parcels, up to 9s. 5d. per lb. Crude, 5d. per lb. less.

Cassia.—The shipment price is being maintained in the region of 3s. 7½d., c.i.f., with very little interest shown. Spot is steady at about 4s. per lb.

Cedarwood.—Business on limited scale on spot, with supplies held for full prices. American, spot, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. for small lots; shipment, in drums, 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f. African oil selling at competitive prices.

Cinnamon leaf.—The better tone reported last week is being maintained. Ceylon oil, spot, 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. per lb.; shipment, about 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Very little business of importance reported, prices continue at low levels. Java, spot, rs. 7d., in drums, and rs. 8d. per lb. for small parcels; shipment, rs. 2d. to rs. 2\frac{1}{4}d., c.i.f., as to position. Ceylon oil is steady, with spot at rs. 4d. for small parcels and shipment at rs. 0\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—This market is now fully steady, with offers from the source becoming restricted and spot supplies rather limited. Madagascar, spot, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; shipment, 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Reports indicate the position is likely to be strong for the next two months. English-made, from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., and less for bulk quantities.

EUCALYPIUS.—The best quality Empire oils are fully steady as quoted; fair business: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 11\(^2\)d. to 1s.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. to 1s. id. per lb., landed. Spanish, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 2d. per lb., spot.

Geranium.—Markets remain dull at the recent declines: Bourbon, spot, 21s. 9d.; shipment, 19s. per lb., c.i.f. Algerian has also weakened a little, with shipment at 21s. 6d. and spot about 22s. 9d. per lb.

GINGERGRASS.—Market has attracted a little business this week. Spot, 4s. 9d. to 5s., as to quantity; shipment, 4s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Good standard quality oil is steady at about 3s. 6d. per lb., spot, while the finest quality would cost about 4s. 9d. to 5s. landed.

LAVENDER.—Advices from the source indicate a further hardening in shipment prices and the general position strong. Finest Mt. Blanc, 38 to 40 per cent., is offered at 25s., landed; a good standard quality at about 18s. 9d.; and other offers are down to 15s. 3d. per lb., landed. Lavandin, new crop, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per lb., landed.

Lemon.—Very little interest in shipment offers of Sicilian hand-pressed, with prices about 3s. to 3s. 3d., c.i.f., as to brand and quantity. Spot oil meets with some small business at about 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Machine-made, about 2s. tod., c.i.f. Californian meets with average spot business: in large drums, 1s. 10\(^3_4\)d.; in small drums, 1s 11\(^4_4\)d. per lb.

Lemongrass.—Market has remained dull: Shipments offers are at about 3s., c.i.f., with spot about 3s. 5d. for original drums, and up to 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. for small quantities.

Lime.—A steady business on spot for small parcels, with West Indian distilled at 21s. to 22s. per lb.

Mandarin.—Only occasional inquiry on spot. Quoted from 128. 6d. to 148. 6d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

Neroll.—Former prices are being well maintained. Quoted at 14s. 6d., 16s. 3d., 20s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. per oz., as to quality.

Orange.—Still but very little interest in the Sicilian product, with shipment nominal. Spot, about 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. French Guinea oil, spot, drum lots, 3s. 1d., and smaller parcels up to 3s. 3d. per lb. Californian moving occasionally on spot: one case, 2s. 4\frac{3}{4}d.; two or more cases, 2s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. per lb.

Palmarosa.—As quoted the market is fully steady and fair business is reported. Spot, about 5s. 6d. for small parcels; shipment, fully 5s. 3d., c.i.f. In some quarters rather higher prices are mentioned.

PATCHOULI.—Some business with values maintained. Singapore oil, spot, 7s. 6d. per lb.; shipment about the same figure.

Peppermini.—Quotations are being maintained on account of shippers' offers, but business during the past week has been negligible. On spot, 4s. 6d.; shipment, October-December, 4s. 4d.; January-March, 4s. 4½d. per lb., sellers. Japanese shippers quoting steadily at 4s. 6½d. per lb., c.i.f. The American natural oil in drums is fully steady at 3 dollars 50 cents per lb., c.i.f., and the source indicates shortage and firmer conditions in due course.

Petitgrain.—The position at the source is still very firm and there is an almost entire lack of offers; prices are therefore nominal. On spot there are still sellers of original packages from 4s. 4d. per lb.

Rosemary.—Market has been rather quiet but fully steady. Spanish, first quality, rs. 9d.; second quality, rs. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. in quantities.

Sandalwood.—Quotations are generally unchanged; business fair: English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, cwt. lots, 6s. 9d.; 56 lb., 6s. rold.; 14 lb., 7s. per lb. Genuine East Indian Mysore, 19s. per lb., in one-case lots, on spot.

Spearmint.—Not very much business, with prices unchanged. Spot, 9s.; shipment, about 7s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f.

SPIKE.—With the acute shortage at the source the shipment price for finest Spanish oil is again dearer at 5s. 7d. to 5s. 9d. per lb., landed for quantities. French oil is quoted at about 7s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

VETIVERT.—A few small spot sales, with prices holding at about 32s. per lb.; shipment, 29s., c.i.f.

Wormseed.—Prices are holding fully steady, with some indications of rather firmer conditions. Spot, 10s.; shipment, 9s. per lb., c.i.f.

Fixed Oils, etc.

Linseed Oil and American Turpentine have been dull most of the week. Resin is quoted much cheaper. Business in most other products has been on a better scale, with values on a slightly higher level. Acid oils.—Market steady; business moderate: coconut and/or palm kernel, 16s. 3d.; groundnut, 15s. 3d.; soya, 14s. 6d., spot. Castor.—Fair business; market steady; pharmaceutical, 36s. 6d.; first pressings, 31s. 6d.; second pressings, 28s. 6d. (barrels); cases, £4 per ton extra, ex mills, Hull, in not less than one-ton lots; Bombay, 24s. 3d. (drums), c.i.f. Coconut.—More business, with rather better prices quoted: deodorised, 23s. 6d. (barrels), spot; Ceylon, 13s. 9d. (drums), c.i.f. Cotton.—A very fair business has been done and the market is fully steady: deodorised, 21s.; common edible, 20s. 6d.; soapmaking, 20s. 3d.; crude, 18s. (barrels), spot. Groundit.—Fair demand, with the market steady: deodorised, 30s. (barrels), spot; crude Oriental, 23s. (drums), c.i.f. Linseed (raw, Naked).—Market has been dull and is unsteady. Spot, 19s.; November, 17s. 4½d.; December, 17s. 6d.; Jannary-April, 17s. 7½d.; May-August, 17s. 10½d. Boiled oil, spot, 21s. 6d. Olive.—Market is steady, with a very fair business being done: edible, in tins in cases, 70s. per case of ten gallons; in drums, B.P., 5s. per gallon, in 40-gallon barrels. Palm.—Business has been satisfactory; market quite steady: Lagos, 14s. 3d., shipment; softs, 13s. 4½d., shipment; mediums, 14s. 6d., spot. Palm kernel.—Rather quiet, but values are about steady: deodorised, 21s. 6d.; crude, 16s. 9d., spot. Rape.—Moderate business; market steady. Refined, 31s. 3d.; crude, 29s. 6d., spot, barrels. Resin.—Market is much easier and dull: B, 12s. 6d.; W/W, 14s. 9d. per cwt., ex wharf. Soya.—Business is rather slow: deodorised, 23s.; Crude, 20s., spot. Turpentine, American.—Business has been quieter; market quoted easier. Total London stocks, 14,820 barrels. On spot, 44s. 9d. Wood.—Hankow, in barrels, is quoted at about 48s., spot.

Correspondence

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

An Objective for Pharmacy

SIR,—I congratulate you wholeheartedly on your fine leader "An Objective for Pharmacy." It expresses so lucidly all that I have tried to convey that I envy you. Yours sincerely,
F. GLADSTONE HINES.

Felixstowe.

SIR,—Your leading article "An Objective for Pharmacy" is one of the most thoughtful and constructive articles contributed to pharmacy in the post-war period. It is an indictment of the policy of our leaders and also the apathy of members of the Society. In plain language it shows the path pharmacy must tread; and to do that with any hope of success members of the Society must march together with the one objective in view, led by leaders to whom precept and practice are as one. When I gave evidence before a Committee in the House of Commons on the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill I adduced strong reasons in support of an inquiry into pharmaceutical practice, and submitted that legislation on poisons and pharmacy should be enacted together; and at the Delegates' Conference in London, called to discuss the Bill, I entreated the delegates not to accept the Bill unless dispensing was reserved to chemists. There must be something seriously wrong with pharmacy to make necessary, after nearly a hundred years since the formation of the Society, such an article as "An Objective for Pharmacy." If members of the Society study it, and profit by its simple and direct appeal, then your article may be the turning point in the careers of all our young chemists.

Yours faithfully, J. F. McNeal.

Little Chalfont.

SIR,—Your article on "An Objective for Pharmacy" has evoked an interesting correspondence, which for one thing proves that not all pharmacists are apathetic to thing proves that not all pharmacists are apathetic to the present and future conditions of the craft. Admit-tedly we are in competition with various other traders in the sale of many articles which cannot be classified as medicines, but is it not the fact that it was the chemist who invented, produced and first marketed many of these so-called side-lines, and that without the many of these so-called side-lines, and that without the chemist and his distribution they might never have been before the public? Some of the oldest infants' foods bear the names of the pharmacists who introduced them, and they were sold by chemists generally long before supplies could be obtained from the grocers or the clinics. When I took my first amateur photographs years ago the chemist's shop was the only one where photographic materials could be obtained. During my apprenticeship ours was the only shop in the road which made a display of perfumery for Christmas presents. In those days tooth-powders and hair pomades were made and packed in the pharmacy, and I have spent many hours preparing them. How many private patients does the doctor with a reasonable practice see daily, and how many bottles of medicines go out from the surgery? There are probably no figures available, but I have known an instance where from twenty to thirty bottles was considered a quiet day. If the same doctor were to write out as many prescriptions instead of supplying the medicine and the nearest chemist were to dispense them at retail prices, I think he would consider the work worth doing. If other countries can adopt the principle of limitation successfully, so could we, if it were not for vested interests. Retirement at the age of sixty would open up positions for the younger unemployed, but it would be useless without a pension scheme, and for that the money would have to be

> Faithfully yours, VISTA (5/11).

SIR,-It is to be hoped that your editorial article on this subject in your issue of October 27 (p. 521) will not pass unnoticed by your readers. It is a particularly pertinent issue you have raised, and the point to consider is how it can best be brought within the field of practical pharmaceutical politics. That it can be there is no doubt, but it requires bolder and better leadership in pharmacy than we have experienced in recent times. As you rightly state, no serious attempt has ever been made to challenge the case of medical dispensing, and yet what a masterpiece of a case could be prepared. Surely no more opportune time could arise for preparing, presenting and pressing the case for pharmacy than the The progressive development of all health services is being intensified in all directions, and still no steps are taken to secure for pharmacy its proper func-tion in the public services. I will not at present attempt to outline what action might be taken to move in the matter, but content myself in making the following brief

(1) The vexed question of poison selling has at last been removed for us. At the same time, this provides a very substantial foundation on which to build the case for pharmacy.

(2) We could very well challenge any influential authority on public opinion to find one weak spot in a policy of reservation of dispensing to pharmacists.

(3) It is an ominous sign that the medical profession should pursue so actively their schemes of medical service, and yet little or nothing is done by either of our organisations to deal with so vital a matter.

(4) Are there no members of the Council who can move in the matter of a Pharmacy Bill? Or has the function of the Council been merged into a branch of departmental bureaucracy, secure under compulsory membership with an assured maximum income to draw upon?

To dismiss the matter of fighting for what we want as an impossible achievement is only a sign of incompetent leadership, and pharmacists should now show some sign of support and interest for any movement that can be set afoot for securing some immediate action in the matter. For that reason your article should be welcomed.—Yours, etc.,

Frank E. S. Clarke.

Newport, Mon.

Chemistry in the Irish Free State

SIR,—"Calculus," in his letter appearing in your issue of October 27 (p. 533), with reference to the proposed scheme of N.U.I. lectures in chemistry, displays an ignorance which can only be attributed to want of study of the question involved. The University year opens in October, and ends the following June, viz., nine months. Students commencing under the proposed scheme in October finish the following June. As classes will probably be held in the afternoon, it should be an botany and pharmacy lectures in Mount Street, during the same period, at night. In this way lectures can be completed in nine months. This arrangement is bound to facilitate the student in the passing of his examinations. tions. What benefits the student must ultimately be good for the Society as a whole, the question of prestige not arising.—Truly yours,

J. K. Whelehan.

SIR,—If I have misunderstood Mr. Smith it is due to the fact that he did not make himself sufficiently clear. But this does not alter the facts which I outlined in my letter of the previous week. These proposed regulations will merely be another handicap to the poor man's child. Have we all been born with the much-heard-of "silver spoon" in our mouths? Finally, I challenge anyone to point out what penents are to sensical proposals.—Faithfully yours,

CALCULUS (8/11). point out what benefits are to be derived by these non-

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

A. R. H. (16/88).—Bleaching coconut fibre.—The processes as carried out on a commercial scale are as follows:—Coarse fibre: (1) Soak for 24 hours in water which is kept boiling; (2) boil for 6 hours in solution of caustic soda 30 lb., water 120 gallons; (3) place in fresh bath and treat similarly; (4) repeat 3; (5) fibre is acidified with hydrochloric acid 1 gallon, water 100 gallons, for one hour; (6) foregoing are preparatory processes, actual bleaching is: Place fibre for 18 hours in chloride of lime 30 lb., water 120 gallons; (7) place fibre in acid bath as above; (8) wash free from acid and dry, preferably in open air on sunny days. Fine fibre. This follows same lines, but with following differences:—(1) Soak for 12 hours; (2) 4 hours in half-strength soda; (3 and 4) as above; (5) soak for ½ hour in same strength acid; (6) bleach for 6 hours in half-strength liquor; (7) as acid bath; (8) wash free from acid and dry as for coarse fibre. As regards dyeing, a short bath is used and the goods entered at the boil in a liquor which contains 5 per cent. of alum and from 10 to 20 per cent. of Glauber's salt. Maintain the temperature for 45 minutes, then turn off heat and leave goods in for half-hour. Pass to drying plant without washing. For black dyes we suggest nigrosine 128 or nigrosine K.

T. O. D. (26/98).—Coca-Kola.—A formula for a syrup combining the principles present in coca leaves and kola nut is compounded in the United States from the following preparations: -

Coca and Kola Flavour

	COUL WILL	110000	I WOODW	
Alcoho				 73 oz.
Vanilla	extract		***	 I '4 OZ.
Lemon	oil			 I'4 OZ.
Sweet	orange oi	1		 0.7 oz.
Distille	ed oil of l	imes		 0.4 oz.
Cassia	oil			 2 drs.
Nutme	g oil			 ı dr.
	oil (true)		***	 20 mins

Coca and Kola Extract

Syrup				ı ganon
Water				1 gallon
Glycerin				11 gallon
Fl. ext. coca	(without	t cocair	ıe)	40 OZ.
Fl. ext, kola				40 OZ.
Acid, phosp	h. conc.	(s. g.	1.5)	21 lb.
Lime juice				🧯 gallon
Coca and ko	la flavou:	r (as at	ove)	70 oz.
Filter.		,	,	•

Colour with acid-proof caramel The syrup for the above is prepared in the proportion of 3 pounds of sugar in 40 oz. of cold water.

Syrup for Fountain Use

Coca and kola extract I part ... 10 parts

In the United States a small amount of caffeine is frequently added to this preparation.

B. M. H. (2/88).—RADIATOR ANTIFREEZE.—Glycerin anti-freeze solutions for filling radiators are usually made by the addition of about 20 to 25 per cent. by volume of glycerin to the water used for filling the radiator. A mixture of 20 per cent. of glycerin and 80 per cent. of water reduces the freezing point to 23° F. Tables showing the freezing points for various glycerin and water mixture. water mixtures, as well as for solutions of calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, and ethylene glycol, are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II, p. 888.

B. P.—Anti-opium pills.—In 1907 articles appeared in Indian newspapers describing a plant the leaves of which were used to alleviate the after-effects of opium. The plant, *Mitragyna speciosa* (N.U. Rubiaceæ), was made the subject of investigation, but no definite results were obtained. A chemist who has lived in China informs us that the so-called anti-opium pills as used in that country contained opium as an invariable constituent. The sale of these was forbidden; possibly the opium in these pills may have been replaced by codeine.

Dispensing Notes & Difficulties

Calcium Chloride and Tinctures

SIR,—I should be obliged if you could tell me what happens when the following is compounded:-

	_			
Calcii chloric	d			Ziss.
Glycerin.				3j.
Tr. card. co.				3iv.
Aq. chlorof.	• • • •		ad	₹viij.
	Yours	truly,		
		W.	F. M	I. D. (29/

[Calcium chloride and tr. card. co. are incompatible. The colouring matter is deposited and we are unable to suggest a method of preventing it. Calcium chloride should be prescribed alone or in a slightly acid syrup. It precipitates most tinctures such as digitalis, gent. co., etc. It does not harm the aromatic effects of the tr. card. co., but it makes an unsightly mixture which will, however, shake up readily. It precipitates the colour from tr. cocci. in watery mixture. The colour should be the same under the same conditions. A small quantity of mucilage of tragacanth is permissible.]

Polypharmacy

SIR,—I have received the enclosed script, and should be glad to hear how you would dispense it.

Sodii bromidi		3vj.
Ferri et quin. cit		Зij.
Syr. hypophos. co., B.P.O	C	ξi.
Tr. digitalis	• • • •	3ij.
Syr. Parrish, '32		3j. 3j.
Syr. Easton., '32		
Liq. arsen. hyd., B.P. '12		3j. −
Tr. carminativ. co., B.P.	C	3iv.
Syr. aurant		₹j
Inf. gent. co	, ad	₹viij.
₹ss. pro dosi.		

Yours, F. P. D. (10/9).

[This polypharmacy mixture, being strongly acid, throws out ferric phosphate when the ferri et quin. cit. is mixed with the other nine ingredients. The addition of potassium citrate will enable you to get a good mixture without a precipitate. This is due to the buffering action, in presence of the strong phosphoric acid, of the potassium citrate. In the simplest way of expressing it, the potassium radicle utilises the stronger acid, substituting the weaker citric radicle, which does not upset the stability of the fer. et quin. cit. Pot. cit. 1½ drachm will be sufficient.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," November 15, 1884

The Pharmaceutical Society's Edinburgh Premises

During the past week there have been held some brilliant meetings to celebrate the opening of the premises which have recently been bought and adapted for the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is considered in Scotland that the Society has made a really good investment. . . . The laboratory has been fitted up with all the most recent appliances required for the use of students in study or under examination, and special means have been contrived for introducing a constant supply of fresh air, and for carrying off obnoxious fumes. . . . A dinner was held at the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh. Mr. John Nesbit, president of the North British Branch, presided, with the Lord Provost of Edinburgh (Sir George Harrison) on his right, and the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. M. Carteighe) on his left. . . . At the conversazione held the next evening most of the dinner guests and many others were present. It was regretted that for want of space ladies could not be invited.

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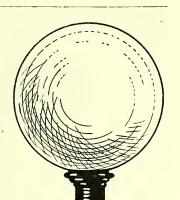
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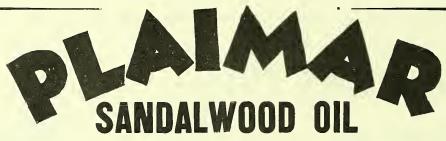
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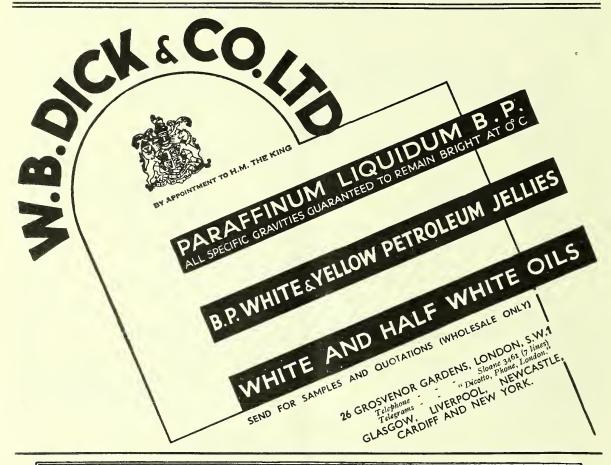
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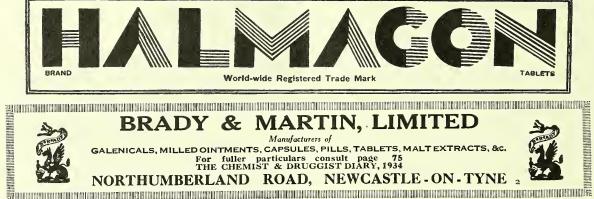
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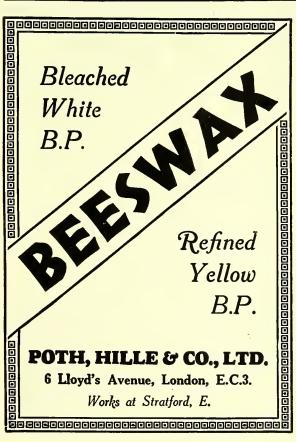
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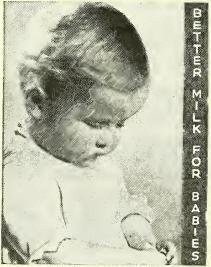
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(Proprietor, E. S. LACEY, Established 1870) of 26 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.,

Have pleasure in announcing to the members of the Pharmaceutical profession, holding licences for wines, or only medicated wines, that they now market

ACEY'S ORIGINAL CHEMISTS' INVALID PORT, full strength Oporto Wine, and LACEY'S "TONVINA" Medicated full strength Oporto Wine-both guaranteed.

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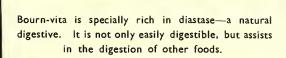
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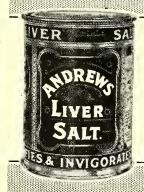
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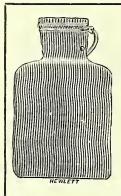
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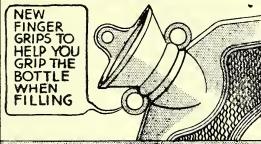
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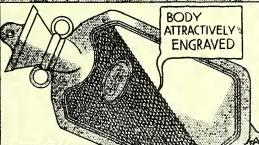




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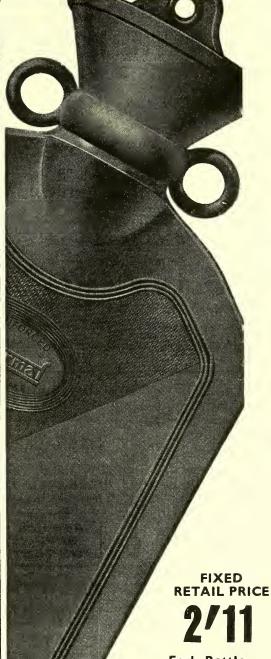
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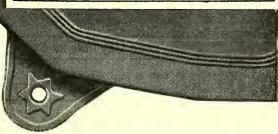
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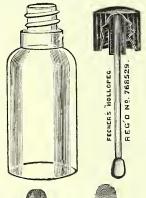
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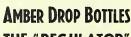
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6/-, 6/6, 7/-, 7/6, 8/- doz. 1/6, 1/6, 1/9, 1/9. 1/10 ,, extra if boxed singly.

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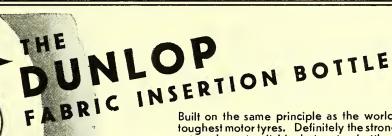
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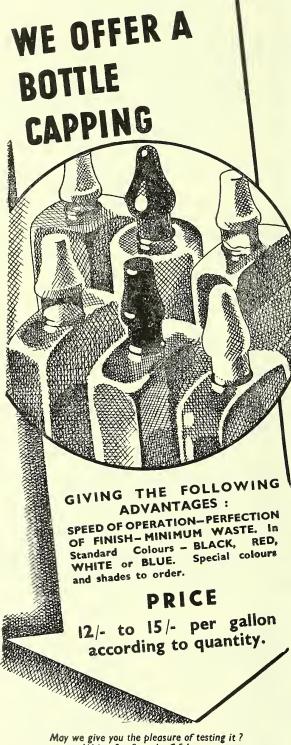
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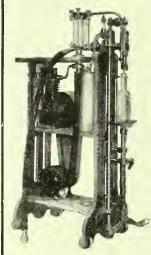


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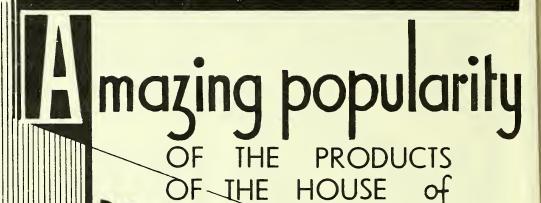
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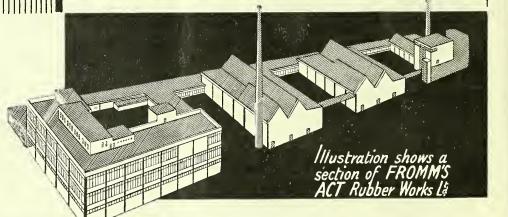
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T AND DRUGGIST

This Supplement is Inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

(Box No., 1/- extra.)

NOVEMBER 10. 1934

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8.—VICTORIA.—Middle-class Business with N.H.I. and valuable appointment; returns under management approach $\pounds 2,300$; chartered accountant's figures; rent $\pounds 200$ inclusive, on long lease; price about $\pounds 1,600$ or valuation terms entertained.

9.—LEWISHAM.—General Retail Business with Optical connection; returns £1,400; optics about £50-£60; net rent £45 per annum; stock and fixtures worth about £500; price £600.

10.—PUTNEY (NEAR).—Death vacancy; Good-class Business; established many years, but neglected since death of owner; very good house attached; net rent £45 per annum; price £350.

11.—NORFOLK COAST.—Good-class Business in premier position; old-established and in present hands many years; returns approach

 $\pounds 2,000$; good house; rent $\pounds 100$; new lease; price about $\pounds 1,300$, or valuation terms entertained.

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13.—IAKE DISTRICT.—Cash Retail Business in Lakeside resort; established just over one year; returns for first 12 months £900, with scope for considerable increase; net profit £250; main-road lock-up shop with option of house over; rent £55 per annum on lease; terms, valuation of stock and fittings only, about £550. -LAKE DISTRICT .- Cash Retail Business in Lakeside resort

14.—CHESHIRE.—General Retail Business at present conducted as a Drug Store; returns 1934, £768 plus Optical £80-£100 per annum; rent £20 per annum; price £350; at present conducted by unqualified lady manageress.

15.—BIRMINGHAM (NEAR).—Middle and working-class Business for immediate disposal; returns 1934, £1,867 under management; lock-up shop; rent £1 10s. weekly inclusive; new lease; price £400.

r6.—SALOP.—High-class Retail Business with Kodak Agency; returns exceed £2,000 with gross profit £925; double-fronted corner shop in commanding position; accountant's figures; price £1,500 or valuation terms entertained.

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20.-LANCASHIRE.-Middle-class Business with Wine Licence immediate disposal; returns 1933 approached £1,550 under management; living accommodation not used at present, but could be arranged; rent £34 per annum; lease obtainable; price £500 which represents the value of stock and fixtures only.

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purchasers of the following businesses at present available for disposal (C1) NORFOLK.—Good-class profit-earning business, situated in pleasant seaside town; turnover approximately £2,500 per annum; net profit £600; accountant's figures available; rent £80; price £1,850. (C2) LONDON, S.W.—Unopposed middle-class business, with subpost office; turnover approximately £28 per week, exclusive of post-office salary; net annual rental £46 ros.; long lease; excellent scope for increase; price £1,300 or offer. (C3) BRISTOL.—Two old-established businesses showing a total net profit of approximately £550 per annum, after allowing for all deductions; can be purchased at a very reasonable figure for a quick transaction; turnover for 1933—34 financial year, £3,536; £350 will be accepted for the leases and goodwill, plus value of stock and fixtures, estimated at £1,650. (C4) YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).—Attractive main-road corner pharmacy, with abundant scope for extension; present turnover approximately £2,400 per annum; net rent £198; lock-up shop; price £950 or near offer.

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(C5) BOURNEMOUTH.—Elegantly fitted and very attractive mainroad business, with definite scope for increase; good living accommodation; present turnover approximately £1,150 per annum; price £900 all-at,
representing less than the value of stock and fixtures; early inquiry

representing less than the value of stock and inxtures; early inquiry advised.

(C6) BIRMINGHAM.—Good-class modern pharmacy, with excellent house above, containing all up-to-date conveniences; turnover for last financial year f1,791; net profit approximately f400; rent f105; business easily conducted; price f1,250, or offer.

(C7) LEEDS.—Good profit-earning business, situated in working-class area; turnover for last financial year f1,860; audited figures available; rent f70, including living accommodation; excellent scope under personal proprietorship; price about f800.

(C8) SUFFOLK.—Unopposed business, with living accommodation; situated near to popular seaside resort; average turnover approximately f1.750 per annum: net profit about f350; reasonable rental and purchase

1,150 per annum; net profit about £350; reasonable rental and purchase

(Cg) CROYDON (NEAR).—Rapidly developing middle-class suburban business, with good modern house attached; present returns upwards of £30 per week; freehold can be purchased at reasonable figure, and existing mortgage taken over if desired; capital requirements approximately

(C10) ROMFORD (NEAR).—Attractive double-fronted main-road business, with living accommodation; net profit £550-£600 per annum; rent £60; excellent scope; price £7,625 or offer.
(C11) READING.—Branch business, with excellent possibilities under personal proprietorship; present turnover upwards of £1,150 per annum;

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net profit, including proprietor's remumeration, approximately £400; rent more than covered by sub-lets; price £500 all-at.

(C12) NORTH WALES.—Attractive modern lock-up pharmacy, with genuine scope for development; present turnover £7,100 per annum approximately; net profit £260; reasonable purchase price.

(C13) BRIGHTON.—Old-established main-road business, situated in oppulous middle-class residential area; turnover approximately £20 per week, with excellent scope for further increase; rent £90 per annum, including living accommodation; price £650 or near offer.

(C14) SYDENHAM (NEAR).—Old-established business, with excellent and genuine scope for increase; turnover, without personal interest or attention, for last financial year, £7,225; rent £70, less sublet £32; living accommodation available if required; price £650, part of which could remain; excellent opportunity.

(C15) STAFFS.—Old-established business for disposal owing to death circumstances; turnover approximately £7,850 per annum; extensive living accommodation, with large garden; reasonable overheads and purchase price.

purchase price.

(Ct7) MORDEN (NEAR).—Up-to-date pharmacy, with good flat above, situated in growing middle-class suburban district; present returns approximately £1,800 per annum; net profit about £400; price £1,100 or near offer.

(Ct7) MANCHESTER.—Good suburban business, occupying promi-

(C17) MANCHESTER.—Good suburban business, occupying prominent corner position; turnover for 1933-34 financial year, £1,744; living accommodation, or shop premises, etc., only could be rented, if preferred; price £985, including stock £485; valuation terms entertained and offers considered; excellent scope for substantial development.
(C18) COUNTY DURHAM.—Good profit-earning business, with excellent house, including bathroom, garage, etc.; turnover approximately £2,000 per annum; net profit £450; large N.H.I.; wine licence; price about £1,100; open to offer.
(C19) TOOTING (NEAR).—Main-road middle-class business, with excellent prescribing connection; turnover (certified) for 1933-34, £1,411; living accommodation; good scope for substantial increase; little opposition; price £900 or offer.
(C20) LANCS.—Old - established business situated in market town; turnover £2,100 per annum approximately; net profit £428; rent and rates £35; lock-up shop; price about £1,500, including stock £700.
(C21) NORFOLK.—Old-established retail business situated in congenial market town; turnover approximately £2,000 per annum; rent £80, including good living accommodation; price about £1,150; special circumstances necessitate an immediate sale, and the offer is an exceptional one.

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position; turnover £3,300; good profits; attractive Pharmacy, rully stocked; price £2,750; further details on receipt of banker's reference.

2.—ESSEX COAST.—Good Middle-class Business; in very best position; returns exceed £2,600; gross profit £833; scope for increase; attractive corner pharmacy; heavily stocked; genuine reasons for selling; price £1,600, little more tban valuation.

3.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Light Cash Retail; in popular seaside resort; returns about £950, increasing; net profit £240; net rent £45; 14 years' lease; stock worth £320; good fittings; price for quick sale £400.

4.—CHESHIRE.—Country Drug Stores; mixed trade, with some Optics; returns £730, plus about £100 Optics; low rent; lock-up shop; stock worth £200; owner retiring; price all at £300.

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A SSISTANT Works Manager required by firm of high-class Beauty in Products Manufacturers to take charge Finishing and Packing Dept.; only those with initiative and sound experience in this trade need apply. Liheral salary; excellent prospects. 251/114, Office of this Paper.

JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER, LTD., require a Junior Traveller for local representation. Applicants will please give full particulars.

MANUFACTURING Chemists require a London Representative for calling on Doctors; qualification and experience desirable. Write, stating age, previous experience and salary required, to 251/105, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE Wanted, already calling London and Suburban Pharmaceutical Chemists to take over Agency and connection of old-established firm of Scientific and Surgical Manufacturers, and further develop same as sideline on commission basis. Give details experience, &c., age. Must he prepared sign fidelity hond, if required. 212/55, Office of this Paper.

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TTALY.—Qualified Assistant, with Continental experience. Write full particulars, if possible with photograph, 212/10, Office of this Paper.

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A.A.A.—UNQUALIFIED (30), efficient Counterman and Dispenser; sound knowledge of Photography; good Window-dresser; 12 years' first-class Coastal and town experience. Watson, c/o Monkhouse, Queen's Road, Weyhridge.

A.A. —ASSISTANT (22), 6 years' experience, requires permanent or temporary situation; trustworthy, conscientious; capable Dispenser, Salesman, Window-dresser; West London preferred; references; disengaged. "K.," 47 Aldbourne Road, W.1.2.

A.A. —QUALIFIED (27) seeks progressive position as Manager of good-class trade; efficient Salesman and Window-dresser; disengaged; salary moderate. 212/8, Office of this Paper.

A MANAGER (own husiness for last six years).—Anyone requiring services of a conscientious worker with thorough knowledge of all branches of the profession should apply 208/1, Office of this Paper.

A MANAGER; with view to purchasing husiness; North London preferred, but not essential. 212/17, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Manager or Assistant, 20 years' all-round experience, requires position; London or suhurbs. Davies, 109 Alexandra Drive, Surbiton, Surrey.

A QUALIFIED Manager (35); married; good experience in all branches; capable, courteous Salesman; quick, accurate Dispenser; moderate salary. 212/5, Office of this Paper.

AN Experienced Manager is open to an engagement where initiative and thorough knowledge, coupled with hard work, is required; London. 212/38, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, competent Dispenser and Salesman; 25 years' extown Green Road, Fartown, Huddersfield. "Aspirin," 61 Fartown Green Road, Fartown, Huddersfield.

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When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensue. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

A SSISTANT, Part I, of good appearance and address; capable Dispenser, Counter, Photography, Window. Hopkinson, 151 Britton Street, Gillingham, Kent.

A SSISTANT (25), Part I; expert Dispenser; used to Highclass Family business. Bishop, 41 Hillcross Avenue, Morden, Surrey.

A SSISTANT (22), preferred Part 2, seeks part-time situation; Bath or Bristol district. T. J. Mapstone, Batheaston, Bath.

A SSISTANT (25), Unqualified; West End, seaside, City; N.H.I.; accurate Dispenser, Window-dressing; London. "C.," 44 Turneville Road, W.14.

CAPABLE Assistant; thoroughly accustomed to West-End Dispensing; whole or part time; Unregistered. Little, c/o 196 High Street, Hounslow.

DISENGAGED Locum; Emergency Relief Assistant in any capacity; 20 years' all-round experience; highest references; reasonable terms; open to an offer for any period. Locum, 56 Rudloe Road, Clapham Park, S.W.12.

PNERGETIC M.P.S. (Lady) requires post in a busy General Hospital; previous experience and good references; age 23; locum or permanency. "Chemist," 49 Kendall Road, Beckenham, Kent.

 $E^{\rm VENING\ Post};$ Qualified; well experienced all branches; West End preferred but not essential. P.C.B. 140/26, Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONALLY Experienced Male Assistant requires permanency; good references from well-known firms. "Trustworthy," 21 Disraeli Road, Putney, S.W.15.

EXPERIENCED, active, trustworthy Assistant (28; 6 ft.); Unqualified; public school; tactful, courteous Counterman; clean, tidy Dispenser; town preferred; disengaged. Flatman, St. Audries, Taunton.

 $E^{\rm XPERIENCED,\ Competent\ Dispenser;\ tall,\ good\ appearance;\ 25}_{\rm\ years\ Retail;\ excellent\ references;\ Unqualified.\ B.\ D.\ H.,}_{\rm\ 3}$

HOME COUNTIES.—Qualified (31); Manager or Right-hand Man; experienced London and country; reliable; adaptable; well recommended; interested Agricultural and Veterinary. Sage, c/o Pharmacy, Long Melford.

 $L^{
m ADY}$ Assistant (age 30) seeks post in West End to gain further experience in Toilets; references; interview. 212/18, Office of this Paper.

L ADY Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall) requires post; good experience Private and Panel practices. Wetherall, 24 Hindes Road, Harrow.

 $\mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{ADY}}$ Dispenser, Hall Certificate, good recommendations, experience Dispensing, &c., desires post with Doctor or Chemist; town or country; locum or permanency; free immediately. Read, Norridge, Warminster, Wilts.

L ADY Dispenser (Hall qualification), with knowledge of Bookkeeping, seeks position with Doctor, Chemist or Hospital; free for immediate interview. S. H., 83 Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6.

TADY Dispenser (Junior), Hall certificate, desires position, Doctor or Institution; some experience. Taylor, 73 Northall Road, Barnehurst, Kent.

LADY Pharmacist requires post, locum or part-time; good general experience; free; London or near. "Pharmacist," 5 Randolph Gardens, N.W.6.

OCUM.—Relief Mauager (42), Unqualified; tall; disengaged; abstainer; can travel; undeniable references. Mack, 18 Aycliffe Road, W.12.

M.P.S., F.B.O.A. (J.C.Q.O.) (27; 5 ft. 8 in.), requires years' experience Dispensing, Photographic, Counter, Optics, &c.; free December 2. Apply 210/1, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C., requires situation; London or South; especially Photographic; moderate salary if position offers scope. C. V. Jones, 72 Ridley Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

M.P.S., TALL; 25 years' good-class experience in North, immediately; locum or permanency; capable organiser; worker. 212/7, Office of this Paper..

M.P.S. (26), DISENGAGED shortly; single, male; good references; Dispensing. Counter, Photography. Rooke, 39 Frithville Gardens, Shepherds Bush, W.12.

 $M_{\bullet}P_{\bullet}S_{\bullet}$ (23) requires post as Assistant; S.W. Counties prepared; available immediately. 213/8, Office of this

PART TIME.—Unqualified Assistant (24); two or three days weekly; accurate Dispenser, good Window-dresser and Accounts. G. R. Fisher, 57 Cromwell Avenue, N.6. 'Phone: Mountview 1000.

PHARMACIST desires position as Manager or Superintendent for company in London; elderly, active, reliable; salary 1s. 6d. per hour. "S.," c/o Whitton, 2 Penistone Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

PHARMÁCIST (22; 5 ft. 10 in.), reliable and energetic, requires post in good-class Pharmacy (London); good references; progressive salary. Cooke, 63 Roxburgh Road, West Norwood.

POSITION required, Lady (Hall); N.H.I. experience; can drive car; London, Home Counties preferred. Retreat, Vine Road, E. Molesey.

QUALIFIED Chemist (27); 5 years branch manager; knowledge Photography; passed Major portion B.O.A. examination; accept moderate salary to obtain practical Optical experience with Chemist-Optician. Leach, Ashfield Road, Shipley, Yorks.

QUALIFIED Lady requires Saturday duty, or would consider part time; London only. 212/45, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Locum, Manager or Assistant (36); all-round experience; City, suburban, coastal. Chemist, 50 Grove Lane, S.E.5. 'Phone: Rodney 2719.

QUALIFIED Manager (30); excellent London experience; good Counter Salesman, Window-dresser, Prescriber; excellent references; tall, well spoken and reliable; free November 16. Lewis, 1 Cambridge Gardens, W.10.

QUALIFIED, relief or part-time; competent and reliable; late proprietor; experienced. C. E. Beer, 98 Greyhound Lane, Streatham, S.W.16.

QUALIFIED (21), Assistant or Manager; tall, energetic, business-like, reliable; free; good testimonials. J. Harper, Sefton Street, Brierfield, Lancs.

QUALIFIED (24); disengaged; moderate salary; good Dispenser and Window-dresser, keen Photographer; go anywhere. Brooker, "Tylands," Sandling, Maidstone.

QUALIFIED (30), last 5 years in sole control successful business; excellent references; experienced Buying; taking final S.M.C. in December; seeks post with chance to gain Optical experience. Hill, The Hollow, Castle Donnington, near Derby.

QUALIFIED (24), registered N.P.U., requires position as Manager or Assistant; thoroughly experienced in all branches; free now. Apply Chemist, 7 Hopwood Street, Beverley Road, Hull, Yorks.

QUALIFIED (25), with good all-round experience, seeks situation; London or suburbs; permanency. 212/15, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED 6 years (28), Scot, single, desires change; responsible position; capable, energetic and trustworthy; all-round experience; highly recommended; managership preferred. 212/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (24), tall; would accept moderate salary for further experience in Private Business; Birmingham or Midlands preferred but not essential; 6 years' company experience. Goode, 117 Tiverton Road, Bournbrook, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED; 20 years' experience; locum or permanency; middle-class business; Manager or Assistant; Midlands or South, not essential; disengaged. "Statim," 98 Newcomon Road, Wellingborough.

THE Marlborough Pharmacy strongly recommend their Junior Assistant (Part I), who requires position with London or suburban Chemist-Optician, with opportunities for Optical experience. Replies to Marlborough Pharmacy, The Oval, Sidcup, Kent.

Young Man (22) desires post in busy city Pharmacy; 5 years' first-class experience in city and suburban pharmacies; neat in appearance; quick, courteous Counterman, careful Dispenser; experienced in Window-dressing and Photography; free; available immediately; London area preferred, not essential. In reply please state hours, salary, &c., to Ross, 6 Glynrhondda Street, Cardiff.

 $Y^{
m OUNG\ Lady\ (22)}$, Hall Certificate, 4 years' experience, requires post as Dispenser. Hillier, "Pengarth," St. Agnes, Cornwall.

WHOLESALE.

A DVERTISER (33) desires progressive appointment where sound knowledge of the Packed Goods Trade (covering General Packed Lines. Patents and Confectionery Type Goods) can be of value; excellent experience of Costing (from material to finished pack), Buying, Orders, Stocks, Correspondence, &c.; salary from 90s.; suitable Depot Manager or similar. 212/24, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, Retail, 8 years' good experience Drugs, Patents, seeks Wholesale situation; Stock-keeper, Packer; London; free in month. 212/16, Office of this Paper.

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S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Road, Liverpool

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CHEMIST (40), Qualified, desires progressive position; available shortly; experienced in Buying, Selling, Marketing, General Management; excellent references. 212/37, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Representative; 15 years' personal connection Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, desires appointment (London area); salary, commission and expenses; disengaged; given the right lines, can guarantee sales. Apply P.C.B. 141/3, Office of this Paper.

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A MAN is available with rather unusual executive experience. Not "cheap"—but should prove good repute will be welcomed. P.C.B. 140/33, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATION.—Expert Propagandist, with unexceptionable credentials, wide experience amongst Physicians, Surgeons, Institutions, Clinics, sound knowledge Medicine, Therapeutics, desires re-engagement. "E. D.," 40 Tite Street, S.W.3.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE.—Qualified Pharmacist, young, excellent detailing experience, with comprehensive range Pharmacentical Specialities, seeks permanent and progressive position with leading house; requisite personality, appearance; knowledge Therapeutics; resident London. 213/7, Office of this Paper.

PH.C., Diploma in Biochemical Analysis (23½), desires post with Manufacturing Chemists; University trained; excellent references; London Hospital and Retail experience. H. F. Lee, 16 Silver Street, Gainsborough, Lincs.

CALES and General Manager, Pharmacist, open to negotiate with reliable firms; accustomed to Controlling Office, Works, Laboratories and Sales Staffs, Planning Complete Sales and Propaganda Campaigns to Chemists, Dentists, Hospitals in Great Britain and Colonies; active and virile personality; excellent organiser and adaptable. 213/11, Office of this Paper.

CALES MANAGER, widely travelled, with extensive experience and excellent Sales record, desires position as Sales Organiser or Representative; sound practical connection throughout the U.K. and Overseas Markets, with Departmental Stores, Wholesale and Retail Chemists, and general exporters; specially experienced in marketing exclusive Beauty Preparations, Perfumery, and Toilet Requisites. 251/107, Office of this Paper.

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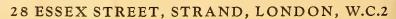
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